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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 101

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

HONGKONG PAPER SCORES VIETNAM'S ANTI-CHINA PROVOCATIONS

HK010644 Hongkong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 1 Jul 80 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shi Chunyu: "Hanoi's Border Provocations Bring About Its Own Destruction"]

[Text] Beijing yesterday continued to publish reports about frequent intrusions by Vietnamese armed personnel into China in the Guangxi border region and the creation of bloody incidents there. In the past 1 month or more, there have been 59 instances of Vietnamese troops or armed special agents attacking and shooting at Chinese peasants and fishermen and kidnaping women.

The day before yesterday, Beijing reported the bloodshed caused by Vietnamese troops in the Yunnan border region. Since the beginning of April, the Vietnamese troops have killed and wounded scores of people, seriously threatening the lives and safety of the people in the border region.

The Vietnamese troops have degenerated from what was originally a revolutionary people's army into a ruthless and savage bandit gang today. This really makes people feel indignant.

The Sino-Vietnamese border region is met by China's Yunnan and Guangxi provinces and extends over a distance of more than 1,000 kilometers. Historically, the people of the two countries in the border region met each other across a river. They formed marriages, had free friendly intercourse and were as dear to each other as members of one family. While Ho Chi Minh was alive, the friendship between the people of the two countries even further developed to a kind of "comradeship plus brotherhood."

However, to curry favor with the Soviet Union, the extremely vicious Le Duan clique has arbitrarily turned the peaceful Sino-Vietnamese border region into one of terror and bloodshed. To oppose China, Hanoi has carried out a "purification of the border region." It forced all the

people originally living in the border region to retreat and transferred a large group of armed spies to take their place. In coordination with the Vietnamese troops, they harassed the peace-loving people in the Chinese border region day and night and killed and injured many of them. They abducted women and children and willfully applied cruel tortures. Their vicious methods really made people boil with anger.

In February last year, China was driven beyond the limits of forbearance and launched a war of self-defensive counterattack. The Chinese troops made the Vietnamese bandits scamper off like frightened rats and peace was restored in the border region for a brief period. However, the Hanoi clique has willingly and gladly acted at the Soviet Union's instigation and is again frequently causing trouble in the border region. They think that with the support of the Soviet Union they can do whatever they like.

Vietnam's recent intrusion into Thailand has aroused strong criticism by the Southeast Asian countries which are determined to strengthen their unity to deal with Vietnam. As Hanoi has become notorious and found no way out, it has intended to play the same old trick again, hoping to seek favors from its Soviet master by intensifying its provocations in the Sino-Vietnamese border region. It is absolutely possible that Le Duan has gone to the Soviet Union to discuss further Soviet-Vietnamese collusion and strengthen its anti-China efforts to divert people's attention from its difficulties at home and abroad as a result of its intrusion into Thailand.

Some days ago, the U.S. State Department disclosed that, according to information secured by the United States, massive Vietnamese troop movements were discovered in the Sino-Vietnamese border region, and there were also signs of new military deployment in China. This has demonstrated the tense situation in the Sino-Vietnamese border region.

Recently, Hanoi has used China's refusal to resume the Sino-Vietnamese peace talks as a pretext and instigated new anti-China hysteria. Its radio stations spread rumors every day and made all sorts of slanders against China, calling for a "decisive battle" with China. This has exactly demonstrated that to cover up its long-term entanglement in Kampuchea as a result of the invasion, its domestic economic depression and the popular discontent among the people as a result of the great difficulties in livelihood, Vietnam has vainly attempted once again to stir up an anti-China atmosphere and put all the blame on China for Vietnam's economic bankruptcy and the people's great discontent.

The fact that Beijing continuously reported the border provocations by Vietnamese troops constitutes a serious warning to Hanoi. The Chinese leaders have said that they will punish Hanoi a second time when it is necessary. In a word, China will not allow the "Cuba in the East" to do as it pleases in Asia. If the Hanoi authorities obstinately stick to their wrong course and continue their anti-China provocations in a vain attempt to beg for Soviet aid and to ease the crisis at home, it will actually be heading toward its own destruction.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SRV BORDER PROVOCATIONS IN YUNNAN REPORTED

OW030636 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1437 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Newsletter by Yang Dengqu and Wang Zhiyun, XINHUA correspondents:
"Pinganzhai That Is No Longer Peaceful"]

[Summary] Kunming, 2 Jul-- "Armed personnel from Vietnam are constantly intruding into China's border areas in Yunnan. Because of the Vietnamese Army's attacks and harassments, Pinganzhai [1627 1344 1396] Village in the Shilicun [0577 6849 2625] Commune in Jinping County--a village just across the river from Vietnam--has had no peace." The 104 households in the stockaded Yao Village used to lead a prosperous, peaceful life. But now the dwellings of the Yao people have gaping holes caused by the shelling of the Vietnamese. People are lying in pools of blood; the farmland is left untended; the cowsheds are empty.

"We came here for a tour on 30 June. What we saw on this side of the border river were dry fields lying barren plot upon plot and paddyfields where--although seedlings had been transplanted--the growth of grass has dwarfed them. Production brigade party branch deputy secretary Liang Jinke pointed his finger at the plots of land below the hill and told us that thousands of shells have been fired on these areas by Vietnamese troops." Since the commune members are unable to tend the fields, the brigade will suffer a total loss of 180,000 jin of rice this year.

"Liang Jinke told us how the armed Vietnamese personnel intruded across the border during the 2 nights of 27 and 25 December last year and took 23 draft oxen from the brigade. He said: 'With the oxen gone, we were compelled to manually plow the fields to prepare the land for farming. When it was time to transplant the seedlings, the fields were still not prepared. Overcome by anxiety, we could not eat.'" It was only with subsidies from the commune that the brigade was able to procure oxen and finish transplanting the seedlings where the work could be performed.

"He showed us a large tract of burned-out land full of debris right behind the brigade office. He said: 'In the middle of the night on 1 May this year, four Vietnamese "secret service" personnel sneaked into the quiet

village, shot and killed militia platoon leader Pan Wenfang and then set fire to the houses. The whole stockaded village was a sea of fire, and many people could only watch while their houses occupied by their grandparents were burned down. Filled with hatred, they wished they could throw the intruders into the fire!"

As we walked along the winding streets in this village of Yao people, we heard still more stories about the Vietnamese Army's atrocities. Some have lost their sons, others their husbands. There were also orphans crying over the loss of their parents. We felt as if our hearts were on fire when we heard these denunciations made in tears and blood.

Even the respected elder of the Yao people, Luo Yuting, could not escape the disaster brought on by the Vietnamese armed personnel. On the morning of 1 June this year, his son stepped on a mine buried by the Vietnamese troops while he was working in the ricefield near the border. With his left leg blown away and his right leg cut in half, he finally died of excessive bleeding. When we met Uncle Luo, the old man told us while wiping tears from his eyes: All elders in the village will nurse this grievance in their hearts.

We met three orphans in the village. Their parents were both herdsmen. After the Vietnamese troops had twice plundered the brigade of its oxen last December one night their mother chased the plunderers across a hill. But the Vietnamese troops had laid mines along the path used to drive the oxen, and as she approached the border she was killed by a mine. At daybreak when her husband came to look for her, he too was killed. Now the three orphans, Luo Liumei and her two brothers, are being cared for by their uncle. Although it has been half a year now, wounds left by the death of their parents remain fresh and deep in their hearts. When asked what did she want, the girl raised her tearful face and said in a quivering, yet firm voice: "My uncles, you must take revenge for the loss of my parents!"

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' LOOKS AT JAPAN'S GENERAL ELECTION

HK021201 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 80 p 7

[Newsletter from Japan by Chen Bowei [7115 3124 1792] and Chen Hong [7115 1738], RENMIN RIBAO reporters: "Dramatic Changes in Japan's Political Situation"]

[Text] The results of Japan's 36th election of the House of Representatives and the 12th normal election of the House of Councilors were disclosed respectively on the afternoon of 23 June and on the morning of 24 June. The Liberal Democratic Party won 284 seats (excluding the two members who joined the party after they were elected) in the House of Representatives and 69 seats in the House of Councilors, achieving a stable majority in both chambers of the Diet.

It was the first time since the 32d election in 1969 that the Liberal Democratic Party won over 280 seats in the House of Representatives; it was also the first time since the eighth normal election in 1968 that the party won more than 65 seats among that portion of the House of Councilors to be reelected. The victory of the Liberal Democratic Party has reversed the situation which has existed since the beginning of 1976 in which the number of seats occupied by the ruling party and the opposition parties in the Diet were about the same.

In recent years, there have been frequent surprising changes in Japan's domestic political situation. For instance, there was the frustration suffered by the Liberal Democratic Party in the general election last autumn, 40 days of internal strife over the premiership, the "16 May" no-confidence vote this year, the dissolution of the House of Representatives and the recent sudden death of Prime Minister Ohira. People have found all these dramatic incidents quite unexpected. The results of the elections of the Japanese House of Representatives and House of Councilors was yet another dramatic change in Japan's political situation.

What were the factors that contributed to the sudden great victory of the Liberal Democratic Party, which in fact suffered in the general election 8 months ago?

In the first place, it was the first time in the history of the Japanese Diet that there were simultaneous elections for both the House of Representatives and the House of Councilors. This extraordinary situation encouraged even more voters to cast their votes. In this case, many voters who are not usually too concerned about politics probably voted for the Liberal Democratic Party. There was very little time for election preparations and the opposition parties were thus forced to prepare for the battle in haste. With the simultaneous election for both the House of Representatives and the House of Councilors, they could not help attending to one thing and losing sight of another and were therefore no match for the Liberal Democratic Party, which has abundant funds and great strength.

During the election campaign, Prime Minister Ohira suddenly died of an illness and the Liberal Democratic Party made full use of this event. While campaigning, the candidates of the Liberal Democratic Party all wore mourning badges on their chests and repeatedly mentioned the "behests of Mr Ohira." As a result, the campaign had a sort of "solemn and stirring" atmosphere of "wearing plain white mourning clothes, the army marched into the battle." They were able to win many "sympathy votes." Some people therefore said that it was Ohira who "rescued the Liberal Democratic Party" with his own life. After the election victory, the whole Liberal Democratic Party including all the leaders paid homage to Ohira before his portrait, reporting to him on their success to console his "spirit in heaven." "The fallen petals are by no means heartless pieces; they have in fact changed into sludge and nourished other flowers in turn." Who could ever imagine that Ohira, who was the target of many attacks while he was alive, has now become the patron saint of the Liberal Democratic Party.

The election on 22 June was a significant turning point in determining whether or not the Liberal Democratic Party would be at the helm of the state. There was a "crisis feeling" that extended from the Liberal Democratic Party to the financial circles and no one dared lower his guard. The factional struggles within the Liberal Democratic Party also temporarily disappeared amid the tense election campaign.

[HK021205] In terms of election tactics, the Liberal Democratic Party this time nominated "fewer but better" candidates to avoid losing the election because of dispersion of votes. The party nominated a total of 318 candidates and 284 were elected, 91 percent of the candidates. The Liberal Democratic Party this time also made no mention of such issues as increasing taxes which aroused the dissatisfaction of the voters. During the election campaign, the government announced the beginning of a slight decline in wholesale prices. Two days before the election, the government again announced its decision to make the petroleum industry, which earned large profits, reduce the prices of petroleum products. This information undoubtedly made a good impression on the voters.

The fine weather also helped the Liberal Democratic Party. People noted that on the day of the general election last year, there was heavy rain in Tokyo and other places and some of the unstable supporters of the Liberal Democratic Party did not go to the polls. This time there was fine weather in the rainy season and 74.5 percent of the voters went to the polls. The Liberal Democratic Party hence won a lot of "floating votes."

Apart from these factors, Japanese public opinion held that the results of the election demonstrated a decisive choice made by the voters over the issue of whether the Liberal Democratic Party should continue with its single-party rule or whether there should be a coalition government of several parties.

Some people in Japan have held that an inevitable result of the long-term rule by a single party would bring political corruption, saying that it is also a manifestation of the backwardness of Japan's parliamentary politics. They have felt disgusted with the "plutocracy" of the Liberal Democratic Party and hoped to have a system in which several parties would form a coalition government or two parties would take turns in being the dealer like those in Europe or America. They thought that this would allow the various parties to supervise and check one another. During the election campaign, the Socialist Party, the Komei Party and the Democratic Socialist Party, all vigorously called for a "coalition government." However, the ideas on a coalition government which they put forward contradicted one another. The steps of the opposition parties were confused and the parties even criticized one another. This point was seized upon by the Liberal Democratic Party. The Liberal Democratic Party told the voters: Look. The opposition parties worked like this. Could they possibly unite together? Would you feel at ease if you handed political power to them? Having tasted the fruits of economic development, Japanese society today has become even more conservative than it was some 10 to 25 years ago. The people have hoped to maintain the present situation and keep the comparatively high living standard and social and political stability. The Liberal Democratic Party drew an equal sign between the "coalition government" advocated by the opposition parties and "instability" to scare those voters who hope to maintain the present situation and political stability. As a result, those voters supported the Liberal Democratic Party, which posed as the embodiment of "stability." An ASAHI SHIMBUN editorial noted: The "landslide victory" won by the Liberal Democratic Party was in fact a product of the instability of the 1980's. It seems that this view is not without reason.

A comprehensive survey of this election disclosed that there were very few debates over policies among the various parties. On the issues of foreign relations and national defense, some opposition parties continued to call for "nonalignment and neutrality" (the Socialist Party) and "neutrality, self-defense and nonalignment" (the Communist Party) and

avoided the serious issue of the Soviet intrusion into Afghanistan. On the other hand, the Liberal Democratic Party specifically put forward the slogans demanding the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, the strengthening of Japan-U.S. friendly relations and the strengthening of national defense. These have enjoyed popular support.

After the general election on 22 June, the position of the Liberal Democratic Party was strengthened. Nevertheless, there has been no improvement in the "shape" of the party. Japanese press commentaries have noted that the Japanese voters selected the Liberal Democratic Party because they had no other alternative. The commentaries also put forward even greater demands on the party, noting that today "difficult problems have piled up mountain-high" in Japan. Serious challenges and tests at home and abroad in the 1980's are awaiting the Liberal Democratic Party and its government.

[HK021208] In the future, the Liberal Democratic Party will be able to rely on its more than sufficient stable majority in dealing with the opposition parties in the Diet. However, does a stable majority in the Diet mean a stable political situation? Japanese public opinion tends to be skeptical about this. Some people are in fact worried that the Liberal Democratic Party will probably change its past modest attitude in its dialogue with the opposition parties and that it will take advantage of its stable majority and do whatever it likes and cling obstinately to its course. The Liberal Democratic Party is a political party in which there are a number of factions and which is full of contradictions. At present, the party has started the struggle for the party presidency and the premiership. Will the internal struggle in the party once again explode into internal strife and even a complete split? Japanese public opinion has also had some discussions about these issues.

The Liberal Democratic Party has finally won the opportunity it has craved for years. People are waiting to see how it is going to use this opportunity.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CCP PRINTS MEMOIR BY STALIN'S DAUGHTER SVETLANA

HK031315 Hong Kong CHENG MING No 33 in Chinese 1 Jul 80 pp 42-43

[Article by Pi Ming: "The CCP Prints Memoir by Stalin's Daughter for Restricted Circulation"]

[Text] The CCP has quietly printed a book exposing the dark side of the Stalin era. This book is Svetlana's memoir entitled "Twenty Letters to a Friend."

Svetlana, daughter of Stalin, was brought up at the side of Stalin. For 40 years, from Stalin's time to Khrushchev's, she experienced great changes in the Soviet Union and saw all sorts of disastrous effects of harmful systems. Due to the magnification of the elimination of counterrevolutionaries in Stalin's time, she lost all her dear ones. She was mentally disturbed by Khrushchev's opposition to the Stalin personality cult. Her book "Twenty Letters to a Friend" was published after she was converted to a religion and arrived in the United States. She wrote the book in 1963. Her letters to a "friend" can be understood as the reader.

We can see from this book that Svetlana felt some affection for Stalin. However, while expressing her admiration for her father, she also calls him a "tyrant."

From this book, we can see that Svetlana is not a traitor to the Russian nationality. However, she detests the Soviet bureaucrats and privileged elements and particularly detests the Soviet secret police and the dictatorial workstyle, notwithstanding the fact that she once enjoyed the privileges that were inseparable with the name Stalin.

The Chinese translation of "Twenty Letters to a Friend" was published by the Chinese Social Sciences Publishing House in book form. The book has been distributed recently. Earlier, the journal, "A Collection of the Chinese Translations of Foreign Works" which is edited and published by the foreign languages publishing administration carried another Chinese translation of the book. The former was a Chinese translation of the

Russian edition and the latter was a Chinese translation of the English edition. What is the reason for beginning this article with the word "quietly?" This is because both the book and the journal are "restricted publications." In other words, they are not sold openly in bookstores. Only a few copies of this book were printed and the journal "A Collection of the Chinese Translations of Foreign Works" can only be obtained by senior cadres.

That is to say, the CCP only allows its cadres to read the book written by Stalin's daughter and allowed its senior cadres to read it first.

According to Mao Zedong's appraisal of Stalin, 30 percent of Stalin's work was mistakes and 70 percent was achievements. Since Mao's death, there is no indication that the CCP is going to change its appraisal of Stalin. However, we are sure of one thing, if Mao Zedong was still alive, the "twenty letters" would not be given to the Chinese "friends."

Then, can the publication of the Chinese translation of the book be regarded as the CCP's new view on Stalin?

The CCP's propaganda machine recently put forward this viewpoint: The documents of the Eighth Party Congress (including Liu Shaoqi's political report and Deng Xiaoping's report on revising the party constitution) were correct. A focal point of the documents of the Eighth Party Congress (particularly Deng's report) was opposing personality cults. This viewpoint was influenced by Khrushchev's words and deeds in opposing the Stalin personality cult. From this we can see that the CCP may make a few additional remarks upon its appraisal of Stalin. When Tito died, CCP newspapers published some articles admitting that Tito faced pressure during and before the initial stage of the 1950's. It is not difficult to see that this "pressure" was a reference to Stalin's intervention.

However, it is wrong to regard the CCP's restricted distribution of the book "Twenty Letters to a Friend" as an indication that the CCP will criticize Stalin just as Khrushchev did. A friend in Beijing told this writer: Since the later stage of Stalin's life was like Mao Zedong's later years, is it not true that allowing cadres to see the shortcomings of Stalin and Stalin's times will be helpful to understanding by analogy, will be advantageous to doing away with blind faith in Mao Zedong and will make things convenient for emancipating the mind?

This view does make sense.

It is said that the CCP held that many things written by Stalin's daughter were true. Therefore, the book "Twenty Letters to a Friend" is of some value.

The "translator's postscript" of the book said that it was fairly useful and held that "it is a valuable reference book and is worth reading."

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON SOVIET INTERFERENCE IN USE OF THE NILE

HK030913 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jul 80 p 7

[Newsletter from Egypt by Lin Jiaoming (2651 4109 2494), RENMIN RIBAO reporter: "The Traces of the Bear at the Headwater of the Nile"]

[Text] All of a sudden, the waters of the Nile have become a problem.

The Nile is an international river which passes through nearly 10 countries. The blue Nile, which has its source in Ethiopia, accounts for 48 billion cubic meters of the Nile's total flow capacity of 84 billion cubic meters. As a result of the colonialist policy of "divide and rule," there were many conflicts between countries along the Nile, mainly Ethiopia, Uganda, the Sudan and Egypt. In the past 30 years, Egypt and the Sudan have, on the basis of mutual benefit and mutual accommodation, successfully reached agreements on the rational use and apportionment of the river's water, thus setting an example for the handling of mutual relations between the Nile countries. Although Egypt and Ethiopia have failed to reach a consensus on the question of building a reservoir and dam in the upper reaches of the Nile after a long time, the two sides are still holding meetings in the spirit of consultation. In 1976, officials in charge of the Nile administration from the two countries officially met in Addis Ababa. According to international law, countries on both the upper and lower reaches of a river have the right to use the river water in their own territories, and a country on the lower reaches does not have to obtain permission from the one on the upper reaches for the use of river water in its own territory.

However, the Soviet Union which is far away from the Nile deliberately complicated the issue by fabricating the rumor that Egypt intended to divert the river water to Israel and instigated Ethiopia to distribute a memorandum to the member states of the OAU condemning Egypt for the abuse of Nile water. The Egyptian government solemnly refuted the rumor and declared that it was only diverting some of the Nile water to irrigate the farmland on the Sinai Peninsula. Naturally, this is beyond reproach. In the end, the two sides agreed to continue with their dialogue after the

facts were clarified. The Egyptian press pointed out: "With Soviet meddlings, it is fully possible for us to solve the problem in a harmonious and friendly way."

The Soviet Union which has nothing to do with the Nile appears more "concerned" than any country about the question of the apportionment of the river water. To stir up trouble, TASS not only accused Egypt of "unilaterally making use of the Nile water" but insidiously warned Egypt "not to forget that Ethiopia has signed a treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union." The Egyptian paper AL-AHRAM sharply pointed out that the Soviet Union was repeating its old trick--sowing discord among the African countries with "dagger and poison in its hands" to fish in troubled waters.

It is by no means accidental that the Soviet Union chose this time to make an issue of the Nile water. Over the past year and more, the Soviet Union has successively signed two "treaties of friendship" with countries in the Red Sea area. During the last 2 months when the world's attention was focused on Afghanistan and Iran, it again quietly amassed troops in the Horn of Africa. As confirmed by Western military intelligence, the Soviet Union has been pulling out large numbers of Cuban troops from Eritrea and replacing them with Soviet infantry and armored and artillery units and sending large numbers of transport planes and helicopters there.

Obviously there are some internal links between the resurfacing of the Nile question and Soviet military moves in the Horn of Africa. They call our attention to the possible new moves of the Russian bear at the head-water of the Nile.

CSO: 4005

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'GUANGMING RIBAO' ON NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON WORLD'S NATIONALITIES

HK031139 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jun 80 p 6

[Article: "First National Academic Symposium on the Study of the World's Nationalities Held in Beijing"]

[Text] We must vigorously develop the study of the world's nationalities to make contributions to our country's building of the four modernizations. This was the common sentiment expressed by the delegates to the First National Academic Symposium on the Study of the World's Nationalities which concluded in Beijing on 21 June.

This symposium was held for 5 days. There were about 150 participants coming from departments concerned in the central authorities, colleges and universities all over the country and scientific research, journalistic and publishing units. Among the delegates were venerable old experts and professors, but the majority were dynamic middle-age and young researchers.

Professor Li Youyi, president of the Chinese Society for the Study of the World's Nationalities presided over the meeting. Comrade Huan Xiang, vice president of the Academy of Social Sciences of China; Comrade Ya Hanzhang, president of the Research Society for the Study of Nationalities in China and director of the Institute of Nationalities of the Academy of Social Sciences of China; and Comrade Fei Xiaotong, honorary president of the Chinese Society for the Study of the World's Nationalities, attended the opening ceremony and delivered speeches. They pointed out: In the more than 30 years since World War II, the problem of the nationalities has gradually become a relatively serious problem. Not only does the national question exist in colonies, but it also exists in the developed countries and even in socialist countries. A serious nationalities problem exists within Soviet social imperialism. It makes use of national problems in other countries to conduct sabotage and interfere in the international sphere to achieve its goals of aggression, expansion and world hegemony. This makes the already complicated national question even more complicated. Therefore, there is a great urgency for the study of the world's nationalities.

Participants in the symposium fully discussed the importance of studying the world's nationalities. There are at present more than 2,000 nationalities in the world, 563 of them have a population of more than 100,000 and 7 have a population of more than 100 million. These comparatively populous nationalities constitute more than 99 percent of the world's population. The other 1,000 or so nationalities are minority nationalities. We must study and understand both the more populous and the minority nationalities. The numerous nationalities in the world are at various stages of social development and have different forms of social organizations. By seriously studying them, we will be able to enrich the Marxist theory of social development. This has great theoretical significance. Our country is multinational and most countries in the world today are multinational states. In the course of our building the four modernizations, it will be beneficial to our work on the nationalities to study and learn from the experiences and lessons of other countries in dealing with the relationship between nationalities. As the building of the four modernizations goes on, international exchanges will be more intensive. To promote mutual understanding among the peoples of the world, the study of the nationalities of other countries should be further strengthened.

The delegates pointed out that the study of the world's nationalities is still a weak link in our country. The founding of the Chinese Society for the Study of the World's Nationalities in May last year signifies a new stage in the study of the world's nationalities in our country. In the past year or so, through the collective efforts of the units concerned, research work was actively undertaken and there have been remarkable achievements. The present academic symposium received a total of 53 papers on the study of nationalities on all the major continents and this served as an inspection on the results of research work.

[HK031156] Everyone held that the study of the world's nationalities is an applied social science. The study of the world's nationalities in our country is not purely the study of nationalities. It is an integrated study of nationalities in other countries, which includes the study of the nationalities problem, history of the nationalities and the background of the nationalities. It involves the observation of the situation of the nationalities, the relationship among nationalities and the national policy of other countries and the study of the formation and development of various nationalities in the world and the peculiarities of the cultural life of various nationalities from the historical materialist viewpoint and from the angle of international politics. This stipulation was made from the present needs and actual conditions in our country. Since this is such a multidisciplinary research area, the study of the world's nationalities requires the concerted efforts of professionals from various fields.

One of the central topics of discussion in the symposium was the problem of the concept of nation and the formation of nationalities. Comrades who spoke out during the meeting said that we must have courage in building

theories in the study of nationalities. If we go by the traditional definition of nation, many countries would not be considered to have formed nations. This is not in line with reality. The theoretical problems of the concept of nation, the definition of nation, the formation of nationalities, the assimilation of nationalities and the integration of nationalities must be studied by considering the conditions of the nationalities in various countries and the actual process of formation and development of all nationalities in order to be able to draw conclusions that would be in line with reality. Some comrades have wondered if we can separate the conditions for the formation of nationalities from the characteristic features of those nationalities. Common territory, common language, and common economy are indispensable conditions for the formation of nationalities. The common culture of the nationalities is built on them. After nations are formed, although part of these conditions disappear, they can still maintain their cohesiveness through their common culture (including religion). Some even maintain their cohesiveness solely through national consciousness or national sentiment.

In view of these more than 2,000 nationalities in the world, the way in which we carry out research work is an important problem. After deliberation, the meeting held that at this point in time, we must not and cannot branch out into all aspects. Instead, we must gradually carry out research in accordance with our capability, following definite plans and with due order of priority. First, we must pay attention to the national problem and national theories in the Soviet Union, the East European countries and the West and conduct investigations and research on the situation of the nationalities along the border areas of our country and the relationship among them. Secondly, we must pay attention to the national problem in Asia, Africa and Latin American, and particularly in Africa.

The symposium suggested that the study of the world's nationalities must be modernized. Many countries attach much importance to the study of the world's nationalities. Our country lags far behind in this field of study in terms of personnel, scientific equipment, research institutions and data-gathering. We must emancipate our minds, actively carry out research work, start from actual conditions, assess the successful experiences and lessons from failures in the past 30 years, seriously analyze the current state of our contingent of scientific researchers and draw up a realistic research plan and long-term plans for the study of the world's nationalities to vigorously develop the work of studying the world's nationalities.

Participants in the symposium also suggested concrete measures to carry out the study of the world's nationalities such as the publication of professional journals, the exchange of personnel and research findings with foreign countries, the utilization of modern technology to build a data center and the strengthening of coordination.

The symposium also elected 19 additional council members and permanent council members to the Chinese Society for the Study of the World's Nationalities.

PARTY AND STATE

PENG ZHEN'S NEW ROLE AS NPC CHAIRMAN FORECAST

Hong Kong DONGXIFANG [EAST AND WEST] in Chinese No 17, 10 May 80
pp 15-17

[News analysis by staff reporter Zong Nankai [1350 0589 0418]: "Peng Zhen Will Be Inaugurated Chairman of the Next National People's Congress"]

[Text] Since the Fifth Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, the central authorities of the Chinese Communist Party have made a series of major changes with respect to their organizational line. They have also decided to make a change concerning the term of office of members of the Central Committee and are prepared to write it into the new party constitution when they convene the 12th National Congress to revise the party constitution next year. At the same time, they have decided to repeal the life tenure of the chairman of the Party Central Committee so as to break down the bad practice of "what I say goes" in the patriarchal style and thereby maintain and protect collective leadership. Continuation of the Central Committee members in office through reelection can no longer be extended beyond three plenums, and their term of office is now generally set at 5 years each plenum; this is to say, they can serve no longer than 15 consecutive years. This change is an unprecedented measure in the history of the Chinese Communist Party and also a great revolution with respect to its organizational line, which aims at gradually eliminating the "iron rice bowl" system enjoyed by the cadres.

When the 14th session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress was held in Beijing, Peng Zhen was the presiding officer and Ye Jianying did not show up. Peng Zhen's status thus shot up like lightning, and very obviously he is going to succeed Ye Jianying and become chairman of the Standing Committee of the next National People's Congress. General Ye is already an old man of 83; it is only reasonable that he should make way for Peng Zhen. A meeting of the Political Bureau has already passed this resolution. General Ye remained behind the scenes, thus taking the lead in carrying out the retirement system for old cadres. Deng Xiaoping has likewise indicated publicly that he is prepared to retire; his Standing Vice Premiership has already been turned over to Zhao Ziyang, and this meeting of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress has already approved the appointment of Zhao Ziyang and Wan Li as vice premiers.

In addition, Li Ziannian's financial and economic power has been turned over to Yu Qiuli; Yu is scheduled to take over Li Ziannian's duties.

The Party Central Committee's carrying out of a new organizational line in arranging the work for the successors at this point is something discussed and decided upon collectively, and not simply determined by the words of Deng Xiaoping. Hua Guofeng, Ye Jianying, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, and Hu Yaobang all enjoy full rights of expression.

The above-stated personnel arrangements are no longer grapevine news but have already been learned through public reports.

There was already evidence in March that Peng Zhen was going to succeed Ye Jianying. In the Political Bureau, Peng Zhen had already been promoted to become a member of the Standing Committee, with a status higher than that of Zhao Ziyang. At several meetings, Peng Zhen let others witness his sharp edge freely, thus resuming his high posture like in the days prior to the Cultural Revolution. This definitely had something to do with the public rectification of Liu Shaoqi. Prior to the Fifth Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, the situation regarding Liu Shaoqi's case was not yet clarified; naturally Peng Zhen was subject to some slight restraint and could not push his way ahead at full speed. Now that Liu Shaoqi's problem has been resolved, party pioneers with early experience in the white areas like Peng Zhen must of course move to the forefront to lead affairs of state.

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Although leadership work on the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is relatively lighter than that entailed by a powerful position in the party, the government, or the army, the situation there today is already quite different from the past. Since the National People's Congress is committed to a return to the orthodox rule of law, its work and matters concerning appointments and dismissals are now far more complicated than what the already too old Ye Jianying can handle. Hence, the Party Central Committee decided to have Peng Zhen take Ye Jianying's place and have him serve directly as chairman of the Standing Committee at the next session of the National People's Congress.

Peng Zhen's Nickname Is "Peng the Fast Runner"

Peng Zhen belongs to the system of party pioneers with working experience in the white areas. After the death of Liu Shaoqi, only people like Peng Zhen, Bo Yibo, and Liu Lantao of that system still remain. The system was accused of being a "white area faction," and hence was the victim of the case of the 61 renegades during the Cultural Revolution. They thoroughly hated Mao Zedong for listening to the misrepresentations of Jiang Qing and Kang Sheng; they were even more repelled by the worship of Mao as an individual. This group of people of first importance constituted the main force in support of Deng Xiaoping. In terms of factional orientation in the Party Central Committee circles, they belong to the

"cut down the banner faction," "lower the banner faction," with a stand radically different from that of Hua Guofeng and Ye Jianying. Hua Guofeng, Wang Dongxing, and the like were those with a vested interest from the Cultural Revolution period. A battle to the death could hardly be avoided between those who wanted to "cut down the banner" and those who wanted to "hold the banner high." But the Deng faction turned out to be victorious; thus the new gang of four--Wang Dongxing, Ji Dengkui, etc.--were driven out of the Political Bureau. Although Hua Guofeng was opportunistic enough to ingratiate himself before the practical faction, he had already become preempted. General Ye firmly prevented public criticism of Mao Zedong; this caused Peng Zhen and others to ridicule him as "suffering indigestion from overconsuming antiquity" and "incapable of throwing away a burden imposed by dead people." Old and weak, and ready to retreat from the stage of history, General Ye's succession by Peng Zhen should bring forth the ideal choice; even though Peng Zhen himself is also of an advanced age, he can last a few years longer. As a transitional leader of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Peng is far more preferable than Ye. In taking charge of legal work, Peng Zhen is also more daring and less inhibited.

It was at the Fourth Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee in September last year that Peng Zhen joined the Political Bureau through a new makeup election; at the Fifth Plenum in February this year, he was promoted to member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau. Thereafter he immediately started to handle a series of tasks incumbent upon the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Peng Zhen's original name was Fu Mougong [0265 2021 0501]; he is a native of Quwu County, Shanxi Province. Born in 1902, he is 78 years old this year, 5 years younger than Ye Jianying. His health is very good, and he most certainly is the best choice for chairman of the Standing Committee of the next National People's Congress.

Peng Zhen's nickname used to be "Peng the Fast Runner" (as cited in a RED GUARD journal). His wife Zhang Jieqing [1728 3381 3237] used to handle leadership work at the women's association in Beijing during the pre-Cultural Revolution days. She was dragged out for struggle along with Peng Zhen.

The Red Guards' Attacks on Peng Zhen

During the 10-year disaster of the Cultural Revolution, the Red Guards relentlessly exposed Peng Zhen and fabricated many criminal charges against him. The following are data listed in RED GUARD journals:

Peng Zhen came from a rich peasant family; he was an ambitious character like Khrushchev, and head of the old Beijing Municipal Party Committee and revolutionary revisionist clique. Peng Zhen was a shameful renegade. He was arrested in 1929 in Tianjin and later transferred to prison No 2

in Beiping. Under the prodding of Liu Shaoqi, he bolted the party and turned himself in [before the Kuomintang] in 1936, promoting Wang Ming's capitulationist line and obsequiously applauding Chiang Kai-shek as being "a man with political acumen" and "the solid center of the resistance effort."

In 1945, Peng Zhen, Lin Feng [2651 2800], and Lu Zhengcao [0712 2973 2347] pledged in a sworn brotherhood in the fashion of the erstwhile "Three Sworn Brothers of the Peach Garden," and thereby put themselves in opposition to Lin Biao (author's note: it is now proved that Peng Zhen was right in opposing Lin Biao at that time).

After liberation, Peng Zhen usurped the power of the party and government in Beijing with the support of the bourgeois headquarters under Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping. He rounded up a contingent of freaks and demons to form a sworn confederation and organize a dark counterrevolutionary group, and hence turned Beijing municipality into an independent kingdom into which "even water cannot soak, and even a needle cannot penetrate."

Peng Zhen always attacked Mao Zedong. At the beginning of the Cultural Revolution he made up the "February Outline" to rival Mao Zedong's program.

Peng Zhen's criticisms of Mao in the pre-Cultural Revolution days: "Chairman Mao was not democratic"; "he resorted to personal dictatorship" and "actually looked upon himself as master of the world"; "Chairman Mao has become senile and muddleheaded," "he should retreat to the second line"; "Mao Zedong Thought only adds a brick or a tile here and there to Marxism-Leninism, and there is no question of which is higher or lower"; "his proposition for everybody to climb to the peak of a mountain is not scientific"; "the three red banners are a violation of objective laws"; and "a revolution with respect to Beijing opera is pure nonsense" (this last remark was an upbraiding of Jiang Qing).

"Peng the Fast Runner" walks like a whiff of wind. He is tall and his legs are long; his strides are big and bouncy. Hence his nickname is "Fast Runner." His personality is like his demeanor; he reacts quickly and expresses himself readily. In the pre-Cultural Revolution days, he often spoke against the inclinations of Mao Zedong and was therefore disliked by the latter, who was determined to send him down to the 18th hell. Mao and Jiang long had a historical basis for persecuting Peng Zhen. During the disaster of the Cultural Revolution, Peng Zhen lived in the cowpen for 10 years; this could only be considered his tough luck. He did not emerge until the "gang of four" was overthrown. Not until 1979 did he enter the Political Bureau; Cultural Revolution partisans like Wang Dongxing and others all tried to prevent Peng Zhen from reemerging.

Looking back, the reason why Peng Zhen dared to put himself against Mao Zedong and also to attack ambitious characters like Jiang Qing and Lin Biao relentlessly was because he was standing on the side of truth. Hence, his power has been greatly elevated. Before the Cultural Revolution he was a member of the Political Bureau, but now he has been promoted to be a member of the Standing Committee.

Was it a case of the East Wind prevailing over the West Wind, or the West Wind prevailing over the East Wind? Facts of intraparty struggles during the past 30 years indicate that whoever had the power also had the truth on his side.

Brave Generals Abound Under Peng Zhen

During the 3 years since the overthrow of the "gang of four," important cadres from the ranks of Peng Zhen's white-area factional system have all reemerged through the rectification of their cases. They are now serving in important posts and demonstrating their best capabilities in the service of the "four modernizations." They are all knowledgeable cadres with specialized expertise.

Peng Zhen himself is a man of great capability; he is decisive and of high caliber as a leader. There are no weak soldiers under a strong general; intellectual cadres or core members of "People's Vanguard" who followed Peng Zhen to handle student movements in places like Taiyuan, Beiping, Tianjin and Tangshan used to live in cowsheds during the Cultural Revolution, now they are taking up No 1 positions on the various fronts with a confident and commanding posture.

Peng Zhen's confidant in Beijing, Wan Li (formerly vice mayor of Beijing), has been promoted to become a vice premier and a secretary in the Party's Central Secretariat.

Important cadres of "People's Vanguard" like Yao Yilin, Kang Shien, Jiang Nanxiang, Li Chang, Hu Qili, Lu Dingyi, and others have all served under Peng Zhen.

Yao Yilin [1202 0181 2651] now serves as vice premier, a secretary in the party's Central Secretariat, and director of the party's Central Office.

Kang Shien [1660 0013 1869] now is vice premier and concurrently chairman of the State Economic Commission. He was formerly petroleum minister.

Jiang Nanxiang [5592 0589 5046] is the current education minister; he was formerly president of Qinghua University.

Zheng Tianxiang [6774 1131 5046] was formerly vice mayor of Beijing and Peng Zhen's righthand man; he now serves as minister of the 7th Machine Building Ministry.

Li Chang [2621 2490] now serves as vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

This contingent of core members of "People's Vanguard" went to college during the war of resistance in places like Beiping and Tianjin; after filling themselves up with knowledge, they embarked upon an escapade to Yanan and went through the tests of both revolution and war. Since they have both practical experience and scientific minds, they are exactly suited to shoulder the complicated and heavy tasks of the four modernizations. They have all had a superior-subordinate relationship with Peng Zhen, so they are naturally Peng's supporters. Under the grand premise of the four modernizations, their interest is consistent with Deng Xiaoping's practical faction (old cadres returned to the court) because members of the two groups have all experienced the disaster of the Cultural Revolution and shared moments of sweetness as well as bitterness. Being in step with each other, Deng's faction and Peng's faction have in reality already "combined the two into one."

According to recent arrivals from Beijing, Liu Lantao [0491 3482 3447], one of the 61 renegades of the white-area faction, is going to take over the Central United Front Department of the party; he is now first deputy director of the United Front Department and the designated successor to Ulanfu.

Liu Lantao and Peng Zhen have had contacts with each other in their past work, and they are both natives of the northwest. Liu's native place is Shaanxi. Born in 1910, he is now 70 years old, 6 years younger than Ulanfu. Before the Cultural Revolution, he served as first secretary of the party's Northwest Bureau.

The "29 January" student movement led by Peng Zhen tested and trained quite a number of fine middle-age cadres of today; they are rich both in experience and in knowledge. People like Yao Yilin, Jiang Nanxiang, Kang Shien, and others are now the mainstay of those who handle the four modernizations as well as future successors to the party's central collective leadership.

The successor question has heretofore troubled various departments of the Party Central Committee. The transitional successors designated today are also already quite old, and only Zhao Ziyang [6392 4793 7122] is relatively able-bodied and conforms to the young-and-able criterion.

Prestige of "Playboy General" Goes Down

"Playboy General" is the nickname for Ye Jianying which has come to circulate in Beijing during the past year or two. Why is Ye Jianying called "Playboy General"? There happens to be a story behind this. The year before last, Liao Chengzhi led a huge delegation to visit Japan. Members of the delegation were mostly children of high-ranking

cadres, and Ye Jianying's youngest son, his daughter Ye Xiangzhen, and son-in-law Liu Shikun were also among them. Before they took off, General Ye wrote several poems and penned some inscriptions for his children to take to Tokyo as gifts to Japan's political potentates and tokens of friendship between the two countries. Japan's big officials made a point of returning the favor by presenting a large batch of the country's newest products, including high-quality tape recorders, TV videotape recorders, color televisions, and high-quality audio products. His children were thus given a full load when they came back. After receiving these gifts, General Ye was extremely pleased and started to thoroughly enjoy them.

This incident subjected Liao Chengzhi to serious criticism, and he fell ill because of the attendant anger. Domestically, this also became a laughing matter, as people reproached children of high-ranking cadres for securing privileges for themselves, working through the backdoor, conducting themselves in an uncouth way abroad, and bringing back home one suitcase after another of largesse. Although highly placed as vice chairman of the Party Central Committee, General Ye was not exempt from the criticism either: since he was the behind-the-scene backer of Liao Chengzhi, the "Playboy General" nickname gained currency without any intended effort. It implied, of course, the conduct of a "fop" in seeking privilege for himself, worshipping things foreign and toadying up to foreigners, serving his private interests by way of public association, and spending money for sheer pleasure.

Also, General Ye has done a great deal of sightseeing quite regularly in recent years and has spent no small amount of public funds. Taking advantage of his advanced age, he ignored important affairs of the party and the government but ran here and there every year to admire the famous mountains and great rivers, thus requiring chartered planes, demanding special trains, staying at hotels, and soaking himself in hot springs while spending a lot of money. This was why the elegant nickname "Playboy General" was given to him.

Grapevine news from Beijing reveals that during the past 3 years, General Ye has spent altogether more than 800,000 yuan of public funds.

Moreover, some cadres in Beijing, Tianjin, and other places have complained about General Ye in a subdued way, pointing out his errors in seeking to "keep the lid down," to "suppress public criticisms of Chairman Mao," and to inhibit criticism of leaders in general. General Ye constantly criticized the "cut down the banner faction" and demanded that they should "strive to retain faithfulness and consideration" and regard themselves as "nice gentlemen."

According to available information, General Ye has already asked to resign from his office as chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and turn it over to Peng Zhen. This was how the rumor about Peng Zhen's succession to Ye Jianying came about.

Within the People's Liberation Army, however, General Ye continues to sit in chair No 1, with a status far higher than the other three generals who are lucky enough to have stayed alive--Liu Bocheng, Xu Xiangqian, and Nie Rongzhen. His spirit and stamina are also better than those of the other three old generals. General Ye's prestige within the army thus has not been greatly affected. Recently, Ye Jianying attended a meeting of rear service chiefs of the whole army and also provided pertinent guidance.

It is estimated that Ye Jianying has already gradually reduced his government duties but is not prepared to give up his party power or his army power. Just as Deng Xiaoping has indicated in his external statements, a vice premier like himself may resign from that post, but he must retain his office and power as vice chairman of the Party Central Committee. The power philosophy of the Communists is very realistic; one has everything as long as one has power. After dozens of years of struggle in the party, Ye Jianying is of course not going to renounce his army power or his party power.

According to rumors, the strategy adopted by the return-to-court, cut-down-the-banner factionalists led by Deng Xiaoping and Peng Zhen in their struggle against the new gang of four--Jiang, Wu, Ji, and Chen--at the Fifth Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee was very smart. Deng Xiaoping's strategy was to "crush the middle and attack both flanks." "Crush the middle" was to eliminate obstacles in the middle by remembering Wang Dongxing and the "Lin Biao and gang of four" forces in the provincial party committees and departments, such as Liu Zihou [0491 1311 0624] of Hebei and Liu Jianxun [0491 1696 8113] of Henan. Some available information suggests it is also possible that Bai Rubine [4101 1172 0393] of Shandong may step down; he had been one of the representative personalities of the wind faction since the days of the Cultural Revolution. "Crush the middle" was aimed precisely at eliminating these core members of the wind, keep-the-lid-down, and earthquake factions.

As for "attacking both flanks," the Deng faction suggested dragging down Ye Jianying and Hua Guofeng, but the opportunity is not yet ripe. General Ye is the greatest obstacle in the way of those critical of Mao, and he has aroused the ire of the practical faction as a result; this was why Deng Xiaoping and his cronies deployed the "attack both flanks" strategy, with the highest leading authorities Hua and Ye at one end and the broad ranks of cadres of the basic-level earthquake faction and trouble-making faction at the other end.

The rise of Peng Zhen augurs ill for the leadership of Hua and Ye; the undercurrents of a power struggle are now already surging forth. Successive acts of a provocative play are going to be put on at the forthcoming 12th National Congress of the party.

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PARTY AND STATE

THREE ASPECTS OF CURRENT SITUATION DISCUSSED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIMAO in Chinese 3 Mar 80 p 4

[Article by Jing Chu [2529 2806]: "A Dialectical View of the Situation (Three Topics)"]

[Text] How to view the present situation? This is a big problem. If this problem is unanimously recognized and we thoroughly carry out the steps of the Party Central Committee's line, guidance, and policy, unity will be easy. Present conditions, compared with those of previous years, are undoubtedly better, more stabilized, and totally incomparable to the situation 3 years ago. As put forth in the public report of the 11th Session of the Fifth Party Congress: "Our nation has already fundamentally turned away from the conditions of severe disorder produced by the 10 years of tyranny under Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and toward having leadership, order, forward progress, and purpose, and having the prerequisites for victory and conditions of trust." But one segment of our comrades does not adequately understand this, and as a result their confidence is not sufficiently firm. These [comrades] concentrate most of all on three aspects: one is to complain of disorder; another is to think that government policy changes too often; and the last is to feel that economic development is too slow. Are these points of view wrong? It is quite necessary to analyze them concretely from the point of view of dialectical materialism.

How To View Disorder

Can one say that there is not even a little disorder at present? One cannot say that. Today, in reality, there still are disorderly phenomena. For example there is disorder in thought, in theory, and in government policy and methods.

How should we treat these disorders? I think we can analyze them in two ways. First, if we look at them in terms of their intrinsic characteristics, these disorders are fundamentally unlike those of 3 or more years ago when the "gang of four" was still in power. At that time, petty rebels disorganized our party and disorganized our nation, and these were

politically the main disorders. If the "gang of four" is not completely smashed, this kind of disorder will go on continuously; moreover, it will inevitably become more and more disorderly. These several current disorders are mostly leftover difficulties whose characteristics are entirely different.

Second, we might as well analyze for a moment the reasons these disorders came about. We should point out that in society there is without a doubt an extremely small number of persons who always hope that our nation will fall into renewed disorder; we must firmly attack their destructive activities. If our power of discernment is not sensitive and our control not timely, then disorders will appear. In addition, speaking from the point of view of our work, we can also combine experience and training. If our work is done well, if our investigations are careful and thorough, if we handle affairs truly in accordance with economic laws, conduct our business in accordance with the line, guidance, and policies of the party center, and not just do whatever we want and let ourselves get carried away, then in these ways we will be able to avoid these several disorders. Disorder in and of itself is not a good thing, so we want to avoid it as much as possible, and we want to analyze disorder in order to raise our political level and work ability. Having undergone the various local disorders of the previous period, everyone has now increased his ability to discriminate between the "left" and right erroneous tides of trouble-making thought and has increased his awareness of the extremely important character of stability and unity. This is a case of evil producing good.

We also want to look at the various disorders that various comrades say exist, but which in reality are not disorders. Everyone considers the four modernizations to be a new thing. Now, as the atmosphere of democracy increases politically step by step, everyone is concerned with the four modernizations and politics, so that with regard to major national affairs and the four modernizations, everyone is talking at the same time and discussion is endless. Some of this discussion offers plans; some makes suggestions. Neither of these types is disorderly. Rather, their liveliness leads to good guidance. Certainly these types have led to the discovery of many quick, good, un wasteful methods to develop the four modernizations. Still there is the so-called disorder to some comrades, but this in reality is only that their own thinking cannot keep up with the situation. These comrades over the long term were poisoned by the "gang of four's" system of reactionary thought, and they do not understand very clearly the matter of putting down rebellion and restoring order. When we discuss matters using the standard of truth, they perceive it to be disorderly; when we proclaim that an exploiting class does not exist, they again think it disorderly. In the same way, the several important questions of right and wrong in the history of quelling disorders are considered by these comrades as being rebellious. Clearly it is not a question of what constitutes disorder, but rather the problem of how these several comrades will advance a bit to eliminate the remnant poison and attend to the above situations.

The disorders in the course of progress can be overcome step by step while we carry out our work. To take disorder lightly certainly is wrong, but not to analyze it further, or pessimistically to lose hope about the present disorders, is also obviously unreasonable.

How Should We View Change?

Some comrades consider that at present many changes are being made in policy, and people are unable to make head or tail of them. Naturally, if government policies change too fast or too often it is not good, but it is impossible for policies not to change at all.

First, we will see that these changes are not changes in the party's fundamental line, principles, or policies, but rather that they are changes in specific government policies. If we are to sum up in a single sentence our party's fundamental line, principles, and policies, it would be to carry out the four modernizations. In this regard, there has been no change in the several years since they began. These fundamental lines, principles, and policies are entirely correct. As for how to bring about the four modernizations and what methods to use in order to go faster and more economically, the need in actual practice is to learn continuously and to summarize that experience. Therefore it is necessary for specific government policies to change.

Naturally, changes in specific policies occur in several types of circumstances. One type is like that discussed above, where, following greater knowledge or a deeper understanding of the operating principles involved, we must use a new, improved policy to replace the original policy. In another type of circumstance of change or development, the original policy does not quickly respond to new conditions, so it naturally needs to be adjusted. It should be said that change under these two types of conditions is entirely normal and will be encountered even after the present situation. Then there are two additional types of conditions. In one type, investigation and study have been insufficient and some policies are not completely compatible with actual conditions, so that in practice the results are consistently bad and it is necessary to reform the policies. There is still another type in which a policy is good but has changed throughout its implementation, even to the point of everyone saying and doing his own thing, until the higher level leaders discover and correct the situation. These two types of conditions both produce deficiencies and errors in work that we should without a doubt strive to avoid, or else we will lose the people's confidence.

It can be seen that, with regard to "change" we want to perform concrete analysis and should not be discontent and start grumbling against the leaders and against the center as soon as we see changes. Furthermore, in the last year or more, what has been the real effect of the changes made in these policies? One should say that the general situation is that the more they have changed, the more reasonable they have become. Speaking

from the standard of distributing in accordance with the work performed, we started to use egalitarianism and only afterward restored honor to material rewards, using a system of bonuses. But during its implementation, several deviations appeared, so that now the central authorities have decreed new methods that uniformly stress distributing rewards according to labor and also strengthen ideological and political work, while at the same time insisting that there be more reward for more work, although still taking care on one's neighbors. These then will further benefit mobilizing the activism of the broadest working masses and will also further correspond to the objective law of distributing according to work. Is this not the kind of change we ought to make? Naturally, following the development of practice and the deepening of our understanding, the specific policy of distributing solely according to labor will, from now on, still need further advances to become entirely good.

It should be pointed out that some comrades treat change or lack of change in policy completely from the standpoint of individualism, entirely basing the correctness or incorrectness of the policy on its benefits to the individual. This time, after the center sent down the new method for rewards in enterprises, there were one plant and two truck parks that, after recalculating the amounts for incentives, found that some people could hope for an increase over the past year while others would be reduced. Therefore the former said that it would be very good if this policy did not change; the latter then said, "The policy has changed again. Those above talk but do not mean what they say." To look at problems and policies from this point of view is very wrong, for is it not necessary to always be changing?

How We Should View "Slow"

There are still 20 years left for us to realize the four modernizations by the end of this century. Some comrades consider that in the light of the present rate of economic development, they cannot predict by what year the four modernizations might be realized, but they suspect that economic development is too slow. How should we view this issue?

We should say that, in the 3 years since the smashing of the "gang of four," the pace of economic development in our country has not been slow; both within and outside China, this point is viewed in the same way. Why are there some comrades who still think in that manner? It is a question of what is considered fast or slow.

One comrade in the central leadership, in summing up 30 years of experience in socialist reconstruction, once said: Don't fear slowness; only fear deviation. We think that this is very reasonable. One's groping through the rocks while crossing a stream does not appear very fast to an onlooker, but it is sure; not walking the crooked path of deviationism is in fact true quickness. A contrary case occurred in 1958 and 1959--a period which appeared very fast but which went along a deviationist road that,

in the end, proved to be a period that failed because of procrastination that influenced its speed. Therefore, if we want to realize the four modernizations within 20 years, we certainly want to strike to avoid the large turns by building on the summarized experience of 30 years' experience and instruction, and not go back and forth along a crooked road. To again go along that crooked road would seriously affect the four modernizations.

In the adjustment of the national economy that was begun last year, if we are to judge from its present state, the rate of economic development has been allowed to become too slow; but in reality this state only reflects a timely avoidance of turning down that crooked road. This "slowness" is thus intentional and is beneficial for the longterm "speed," both now and later. If it appears that some comrades hope for immediate speed and disregard the corresponding, serious maladjustments in the national economy, and in each action and matter continuously urge "larger and faster," planning "high rates" to their heart's content, will that not in the end be a bad thing?

In bringing up the four modernizations, we still are deficient in experience. For many years the emphasis in our work has not been placed on economic construction. Our research into and grasp of objective economic laws has been insufficient, and we are hopelessly ignorant of conditions outside of China, so that objectively it is necessary for us to advance gradually, always keeping our balance. At the same time, the 10 years of disorder under Lin Biao and the "gang of four" caused our nation to be afflicted with serious harm, and now, although we have begun to recover from this serious illness, recovery is not complete. It is impossible to ask a person just up from the sickbed to immediately enter a "100-meter dash." A common saying states that a good start is half of success. As the development of the four modernizations is related to the success or failure of the Chinese people, a good start in it is even more important. One ought to say that in the past 3 years, especially since the Third People's Congress, we have done much work, the accomplishments of which are very great and the pace of its development not slow. Furthermore, having obtained a wealth of experience, the four modernizations' development has started out very well.

To sum up, if we analyze conditions according to appropriate reality, we can see: The situation is very good, but the difficulties are still numerous; the responsibilities are very great, but the road ahead of us is very clear. Only by taking a comprehensive look at the results can we strengthen confidence in the four modernizations. Yet we should also take a comprehensive look at the difficulties. We cannot underestimate them, for our purpose is to arouse the daring to conquer difficulties, and not to lower our heads in discouragement in the face of these difficulties. To make the four modernizations permanent requires that our confidence and daring [multiply] a hundredfold. We believe that under

the leadership of the party center, the vast numbers of our people will together be aroused and will resolutely conduct affairs along the ideological, political, and organizational lines of the Fifth Session of the 11th Party Congress, and in that way the great ideals of the four modernizations can certainly be realized.

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CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

GANSU FORMS WORK GROUP TO INVESTIGATE PARTY-MEMBER CADRES

SK031140 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Excerpts] According to a GANSU RIBAO report, the Gansu provincial CCP Committee and the Wudu prefectural CCP Committee recently sent work groups to help Wen County's party committee investigate the serious cases of party-member cadres violating the law and disciplines in order to repair and build private houses and to help arrest persons involved in the hope of checking unhealthy tendencies.

Some leading cadres in Wen County recently embezzled cement and steel bars allocated by the state to peasants to build and repair water conservancy projects. The cadres used the funds to build their houses. Regardless of state laws, some cadres even organized peasants to go stealthily into forest areas to fell trees for timber for their personal use. Some exacted timber, grain and labor according to the commune's available labor force. In addition, some even embezzled a large sum of public funds to build residential houses or to use for large-scale construction projects and did not bother to replace the funds for a long time. Such actions have caused a very bad influence.

In order to build a new house, (Ma Fuquan), a member of the Wudu County CCP Committee and secretary of the (Tielou) commune CCP Committee, exacted 140 logs and 420 beams from 16 production teams of (Shimengou), (Liziba) and (Haoheba) brigades under such commune. He also exacted 1,040 jin of grain and used 443 workdays from (Jinjiaba), (Xiaojiashan) and (Wuliuzhai) brigades. It took only a few months to complete in the county seat a two-story house with 12 rooms covering a 280 square meter floor space.

Cadres such as (Ma Fuquan) are not rare in Wen County. According to statistics, there were 109 households under repair. The owners were state staff and workers. They had employed improper or illegal means to gain ownership of lands and to embezzle building materials. Among these cadres, 22 persons including responsible persons of various departments, committees and offices of the Wudu County CCP Committee, directors and deputy directors of various county level bureaus, secretaries and deputy secretaries, chairmen and leading comrades of communes had repaired their houses.

Practices such as hosting banquets and sending gifts are also very serious in Wen County. The number of feast tables hosted by cadres increased from 20 to more than 100.

On 3 January, a veteran cadre of a supply and marketing cooperative died. The chairman and vice chairmen of this cooperative personally took charge of the funeral. They hosted more than 80 feast tables and spent some 2,100 yuan of public funds in 3 days. Furthermore, some cadres resorted to deception and tried all means possible to move the records of their children or family members' household registration from the countryside to the urban areas.

Such serious unhealthy tendencies practiced in Wen County CCP Committee have corrupted the party contingent. From the people's letters, the Gansu provincial CCP Committee uncovered Wen County's problems. On several occasions, it gave instructions to Wudu County and prefectural CCP Committees, urging them to strictly investigate such cases and to arrest those persons involved. Not long ago, responsible comrades of departments concerned of the Gansu provincial CCP Committee investigated these cases. The provincial CCP Committee decided to form work groups of competent comrades from the Wudu County and prefectural CCP Committees to help Wen County CCP Committee check such unhealthy tendencies.

On 19 June the Wudu prefectural CCP Committee decided to dismiss (Ma Fuquan), secretary of the (Tielou) commune CCP committee, and (Zhao Wenming), secretary of the (Shiziba) commune CCP Committee, from all their posts inside and outside the party. It also sealed up their houses in the county seat.

These work groups and the Wudu County CCP Committee are conducting comprehensive investigations on the issue of cadres who violated law and disciplines in order to build houses. The vast majority of party members and the masses of Wen County applauded this decision.

CS0: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

YANG JINGREN TOURS XIZANG'S NAGQU, LHASA

OW100441 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Summary] Comrade Yang Jingren, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and minister in charge of the Nationalities Affairs Commission, conducted an inspection tour in Nagqu, and Lhasa areas 3-6 July. He was accompanied by Comrade Hu Zonglin, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Xizang Regional People's Congress. During his tour, Comrade Yang Jingren asked about the progress made in the localities in implementing the CCP Central Committee's important instructions and the guidelines of Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech.

"After hearing reports by local comrades, Comrade Yang Jingren said: The instructions of the CCP Central Committee have pointed out the direction of work for you. You should implement them earnestly and make every effort to eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line, emancipate minds and restore all measures that have proved effective in the past." He said the masses should be encouraged to engage in sideline production to provide themselves with better food and clothing, and he said the policy of recuperation should be implemented to reduce the burden of peasants and herdsmen and to raise their standard of living.

"He said: We should exert efforts to develop the handicraft industry of nationalities in order to serve and benefit the local people. You should strive to satisfy the needs of the masses and make efforts to improve cultural and educational work."

Touching on the policy of handling people, comrade Yang Jingren said: The policy of handling people is important and all problems should be dealt with in a practical manner and in the spirit of seeking truth from facts instead of resorting to putting labels on people or seeking truth from facts half-heartedly. Comrade Yang Jingren called a discussion meeting in Nagqu on 5 July which was attended by people of Tibetan nationality from all walks of life. He called on the people to unite with all forces that can be united and to do their best to build a united, prosperous and high cultured new Xizang.

PARTY AND STATE

FORMER KMT OFFICIALS JOIN KMT REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE

Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN in Chinese 12 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] During a recent period, a group of former high-level Kuomintang military and government officials joined the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang. They include Li Riji [2621 2480 1015], former commander of the KMT 76th Army and presently a member of the Henan provincial committee of the CPPCC [Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference] and a member of the counselling office; Luo Zhen [5012 7201], former lieutenant-general and chief of staff of the KMT 15th Route Army and former member of the Administrative Yuan; Ai Jingwu [5337 4842 2976], former lieutenant-general and commander of the 2nd Column of the KMT 1st Theater of Operations; Lu Gongwei [0712 0361 1218], former major-general and senior staff officer at the KMT South Xinjiang Garrison Headquarters and presently a member of the Henan provincial standing committee of the CPPCC; Yin Wentang [1438 2429 1016], former major general and head of the KMT confidential office of the officers department of the 11th Theater of Operations and former selected mayor of Shijiazhuang; Zhu Zhankui [4281 0594 7608], former commander of the KMT Wu County Joint-Defense Area in Hebei Province and former assistant director and concurrent security commander of the 3rd Area in Hebei; Xu Dachun [6079 1129 4783], former head of the personnel office of the KMT Central Bank and former chief of the Chongqing Municipal Bureau; Cai Zhisheng [5591 5365 3932], former head of the economic office in the KMT 5th Pacification Area Headquarters and former member of the KMT People's Political Council; and Zhao Guocheng [6392 0948 6134], former colonel and head of the Ningxia Security Headquarters.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

KMT REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE SETS UP COUNTY BRANCH IN ZHEJIANG

OW091418 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] The Fenghua County branch of the Chinese Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee was formally established at Chengguan township in Fenghua County, Zhejiang, on 4 July. A branch committee was elected. The committee's chairman is (Mao Yihu), former KMT legislator, now member of the Zhejiang provincial CPPCC Committee, deputy secretary general of the Ningbo municipal CPPCC Committee and leading responsible person of the Ningbo municipal committee of the KMT Revolutionary Committee. The committee's vice chairmen are (Mao Binyue), formerly director of a department of the officers' group of the KMT 12th Army, and (Jiang Shenfan), formerly director of the Shantou office of the KMT aeronautical corporation and now vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fenghua County People's Congress.

All members of the Fenghua County branch of the KMT Revolutionary Committee were present at the meeting. They include: (Wang Yuzhang), formerly major general and chief of the fourth section of the office of aides-de-camp of the chairman of the KMT Military Committee, formerly secretary general of the Executive Yuan of the national government and now vice chairman of the Fenghua County CPPCC Committee; (Chen Zhizhen), formerly private teacher of Jiang Weiguo and now member of the Zhejiang provincial CPPCC Committee and Standing Committee member of the Fenghua County CPPCC Committee; (Mao Shengdong), formerly KMT major general and superintendent of the Shanghai municipal police department and now member of the Fenghua County CPPCC Committee; and (Shen Yixiang), formerly principal of the Ningbo municipal (Youzhuang) girls' middle school and now member of the Fenghua County CPPCC Committee.

Some former KMT personages in Fenghua County attended the meeting as observers.

(Mao Yihu), director of the preparatory group of the Fenghua County branch of the KMT Revolutionary Committee, delivered a report on the preparations for the establishment of the branch. (Yang Chongzhong), director of the United Front Work Department of the Fenghua County CCP Committee, delivered a congratulatory speech. He Zhibin, member of the Central Committee of the

KMT Revolutionary Committee, vice chairman of the Zhejiang provincial committee of the KMT Revolutionary Committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, spoke at the meeting.

Participants at the meeting voiced the determination to unite as one and to bring into full play their own advantages and the organizational role of the KMT Revolutionary Committee under the leadership of the CCP so as to make contributions to the motherland's four modernizations and unification.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

NEI MONGGOL DECISION ON TIME LIMITS FOR HANDLING CASES

SK071016 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] According to our sources, the fourth session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Nei Monggol Regional People's Congress examined and discussed the report of the regional higher people's court, people's procuratorate and public security bureau on extending time limits for handling cases when enforcing the law on criminal procedure. In view of the actual situation in which it is difficult to handle all our region's criminal cases--fairly large in number and some of them complicated and involving vast areas without transport facilities--within the time limits as provided in the law on criminal procedure and in line with the guidelines of the decision on the enforcement of the law on criminal procedure adopted at the 13th session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, it made the following decision on extending the time limits for handling criminal cases within 1980:

1. The maximum 2-month period for an accused to be detained pending preliminary investigations as stipulated in Article 92 of the law on criminal procedure may be extended to 3 months in our region.
2. As stipulated in Article 97 of the law on criminal procedure, a people's procuratorate shall within 1 month make its decision on whether or not to prosecute a case sent to it by a public security organ, and when a case is grave and complicated, the people's procuratorate may be granted an extension of a half a month to make a decision. In our region an extension of 1 month may be granted.
3. Article 125 of the law on criminal procedure stipulates that the people's court must render a verdict in a case of public prosecution within 1 month or, at the most, 1 and 1/2 months. In our region the time limit may be extended to 2 months or, at the most, 2 and 1/2 months.
4. Article 142 of the law on criminal procedure stipulates that the people's court of second instance shall render a verdict on a case based on an appeal within 1 month or, at the most, 1 and 1/2 months. In our region the time limit may be extended to 2 months or, at the most, 3 months.

NEI MONGGOL SECRETARY DISCUSSES UNITY BETWEEN NATIONALITIES

SK052222 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Excerpt] According to NEI MONGGOL RIBAO reporters (Wu Yatian) and (Cao Shuliang) and our reporter (Jiang Yongxian), the second secretary of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional Party Committee, Tin Mao, gave a party lecture on 2 July for 6,000 cadres from regional level organs at the Nei Monggol auditorium.

Ting Mao said: The vast number of Communist Party members must act in strict accordance with the guiding principles on inner-party political life. In doing so, they should have the special conditions of the region and cardinal principles in mind and take the overall situation into account. They should never discriminate against people on the basis of individual, factional or nationality biases.

Ting Mao stressed that in our region it is necessary to attach utmost importance to the unity between the various nationalities. It is imperative for cadres, party members and people of all nationalities to understand through education that, under the present historical conditions, the relations between nationalities are those between working people. We must not regard the contradictions between nationalities as class struggle, nor solve problems between nationalities by launching political movements. We must not rashly or naively oppose any ism. Instead, we should conduct education on policies toward nationalities through positive measures. In dealing with historical problems we should discipline ourselves and be broadminded toward others. We should unite with the great majority of the people in all corners of the country. People of all nationalities throughout the region should unite in order to promote the four modernizations in our region. This is a strategic task for the vast number of party members throughout the region.

Ting Mao said: Communist Party members should uphold party spirit and end factionalism. Factionalism is essentially incompatible with the proletarian party spirit. In terms of its class roots, factionalism is a reflection of the [word indistinct] ideology of the feudal class and small producers within the party. It contaminates the body of the party, undermines

the party's organizations and discipline, impairs the united and centralized party leadership, disrupts the political situation of stability and unity, hampers the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies and dampens the enthusiasm of the masses in socialist construction. In some places in our region, factionalism mingles with the problems between nationalities, disrupting the unity between nationalities and hampering the implementation of the policy on nationalities. Problems between nationalities are long-standing ones which must be earnestly dealt with. Problems such as Han chauvinism and local nationalism should be solved through ideological education or by conducting criticism and self-criticism. We should never apply labels to people or wield clubs against them. Nor should we recklessly exaggerate minor problems.

We must guard against the tendency of factionalism, which exploits the problems between nationalities and disrupts the political situation of stability and unity.

C80: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

GUANGXI MEETING DISCUSSES WORK IN AUTONOMOUS COUNTIES

HK070308 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Excerpts] To implement the spirit of the party Central Committee's instructions on work in Xizang, the Guangxi regional CCP Committee and people's government held a conference on work in the region's eight minority-nationality autonomous counties in Nanning from 25 June to 1 July. The meeting seriously studied the questions of how to proceed from reality, bring into full play the superior features of these counties, speed up the pace of economic construction, and enable the people of all nationalities to become rich as fast as possible.

The meeting was attended by responsible comrades from the eight counties and regional departments concerned. Qin Yingji, Liang Huaxin and Guo Cheng, leading comrades of the region, and (Qin Zhan), chairman of the Regional Nationalities Affairs Committee, attended the conference. Comrade Qin Yingji presided and spoke.

In light of the spirit of the Central Committee's instructions on work in Xizang, the participants reported on the situation in implementing the nationalities policy and analyzed the superior features and characteristics of each autonomous county. They recalled: After the spirit of the Central Committee's instructions on work in Xizang were transmitted, the Standing Committee of the regional CCP Committee immediately carried out study and discussion and convened a meeting of leading cadres of all departments, committees, offices and bureaus of the regional CCP Committee and people's government and a conference of secretaries of prefectural and municipal CCP Committees. The meetings discussed these instructions in connection with the actual situation in Guangxi, and made arrangements for implementing them. The regional CCP Committee also circulated relevant central documents to the counties, and also issued a circular demanding that party committees and departments study, discuss and implement them.

The conference held: The basic spirit of the party Central Committee's instructions on work in Xizang is applicable to work in our region. Only by bringing our own superior features into play can production develop relatively rapidly, and the people's living standards gradually rise.

Each of the eight autonomous counties has its own characteristics and superior features. Their common characteristic is that they are mountainous and suitable for developing forestry and indigenous products. There is plenty of grass and trees in the mountain areas and pastureland is abundant there. They are suitable for developing animal husbandry. They possess rich water resources and are suitable for developing small hydroelectric power stations. They have plenty of industrial raw materials and underground minerals. This is favorable for industrial development for the state and the minority-nationality areas.

In the past, due to the interference and sabotage of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, we criticized the so-called theories of the conditions, special features and backwardness of minority-nationality areas, neglected the characteristics of the minority-nationality and mountain areas, mechanically copied the experiences of the plains and other places, and treated all places in the same way regardless of local conditions. Some places laid one-sided stress on taking grain as the key link, destroyed forests to grow grain, and neglected their superior features of developing forestry, animal husbandry and diversification. In cultivation system, double-cropping rice was blindly popularized, while in crop seed strain, strains from elsewhere were introduced in a reckless fashion, resulting in reduced output and income. The minority-nationality people suffered a lot from all this. We must fully exercise the nationality autonomy rights and speed up the pace of economic construction, so that the people of all nationalities can get rich as possible, and true economic and cultural equality of all nationalities can be gradually attained. We must therefore currently make a success of the following work:

1. Bring into full play the superior features of each autonomous county. We must launch the masses to sum up past experiences and lessons, further emancipate their minds, persistently base work on reality, pay attention to the local characteristics, carry forward the strong points and avoid the weak ones, and bring the superior features into play.
2. Further implement and relax the rural economic policies. To bring into full play the activism of minority-nationality peasants for promoting production, it is necessary to establish various forms of production responsibility system and put them on a sound basis.
3. Provide vigorous financial support.
4. Make great efforts to train minority-nationality cadres and scientific and technological experts.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

'RENMIN RIBAO' RAPS HENPECKED OFFICIALS

HK091114 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jul 80 p 8

[Article by Peng Guangrong [1756 1684 2837] and Yan Daohong [0917 6670 1347]: "One Must Not Become 'A Cadre Ruled by His Wife'"]

[Text] A party committee deputy secretary of a certain unit was responsible for allocating the rooms of a newly completed staff quarters. One comrade approached this secretary and asked him to allocate one more room to his family of three persons who already shared two rooms. Another comrade whose family of nine people occupied only two rooms also applied for more accommodations. The deputy secretary disapproved of the former's request but indicated we would give favorable consideration to the latter's need. However, a few days later quite opposite results occurred. The former realized his wish but the latter was not provided with additional accommodations. The reason was that the former approached a close friend of the deputy secretary's wife and succeeded in convincing her of his request. However, a relative of the latter had some emotional conflict with the secretary's wife who poked her nose into his official duties. At first the secretary stood up against his wife and insisted on upholding the established principle. But in the end he gave up challenging his wife and acted according to her opinion. This matter reflected unfavorably on the deputy secretary, whom the masses dubbed "a cadre ruled by his wife."

Such henpecked officials are not rare among the cadres. Some ranking officials tend to allow their wives to be their advisers and in some cases they even act according to the advice given by their wives. Some officials in ranking posts see to it that their wives head offices in their own departments or assume other responsible duties. They do so in the belief that they can rest comfortably if their wives become their trusted assistants. Actually, this way of doing things will do more harm than good. While this does not mean that women comrades are not as capable as men if they assume similar duties, putting wives in their husbands' offices will often disrupt the implementation of the principle of democratic centralism. Such husbands, fearing emotional conflict with their wives, put priority on their wives' opinions over the party's basic policy. Those officials who allow their wives to be sociable behind their backs will encourage them to receive bribes

and interfere with official duties. The traditional pattern that husbands climb to higher posts through the influence of the wives' families, if reflected within the party, will foster social injustice, disrupt the revolutionary cause and lower the people's trust in the CCP. In the long run such husbands will themselves be discredited.

It is quite understandable that the wife should attend to household affairs and that her views in this regard should be respected. However, if the paternalistic approach is allowed to erode party life, if the wife's every wish, whether justified or not, is complied with, and if official or confidential matters are revealed to her regardless of whether she is a party member or not, then the husband forgets that he is a party cadre. It is imperative that officials ponder problems or do things with the interests of the party and people in mind. It is totally wrong for some cadres, who put a premium on family harmony and fear emotional conflict with their wives, to submit to their wishes and put family relationship over the party's basic policy and public interests. The effects of such wife phobia are indeed very bad. When some people "take the back door" and perpetrate evil, are they not influenced by henpecked husbands in high offices who have lost their sense of right and wrong? Since the "gang of four" were smashed, party life and activities regularly conducted in society are returning to normal after feudal concepts and the notions of the exploiting classes have been eliminated. While it is not a universal phenomenon for henpecked officials to abuse their authority, it is an evil left over from feudal society. This bacteria which tends to erode the party organically should be wiped out immediately. The whole party and particularly leading cadres should resolutely guard against this evil.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

CHENGDU LEADER'S PARTY LECTURE--Comrade Yang Yixi, first secretary of the Chengdu municipal CCP Committee, delivered a party lecture to cadres of the municipal organs on 1 July. Yang Yixi spoke on three topics: "1) Uphold the party's working-class and [word indistinct] nature and bring into play the party's core leadership role; 2) Uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and oppose dogmatism, revisionism, idealism and metaphysics; 3) Believe in the party's socialist and communist cause and strive to fulfill the party's general task for the current stage." [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Jul 80]

ANHUI PROCURATORIAL WORK--(Li Rui), deputy chief procurator of the Anhui provincial people's procuratorate, on 1 July delivered a report on Anhui's procuratorial work in the first half of 1980 at the fourth plenary session of the Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress. He outlined the successful role played by the people's procuratorates at various levels in maintaining public order, investigating and prosecuting such criminal activities as murder, arson, robbery and rape, and in supporting public trials since January this year. Nearly 99 percent of criminal offenses prosecuted by the procuratorates were tried by the people's courts and received guilty verdicts. In the first half of 1980, many procuratorates had assigned their own personnel to cooperate with the public security departments in investigating the major cases, whereas some chief procurators joined the local courts in discussing verdicts to be passed in some major criminal cases. The report calls for greater efforts to maintain public order in urban areas in the latter half of 1980. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jul 80]

GUIZHOU PARTY LESSONS--On 27 June, the party committee of the Guizhou study course held the second party lesson at the hall of the Guizhou provincial people's government. Chen Xiggeng, deputy secretary of the Guizhou provincial CCP Committee, gave a lesson on "give play to the role of the Communist Party members as the vanguard and model in the new long march." A total of 1,500 party members attended the lesson. Chen Xiggeng pointed out that the four modernizations is a great but difficult task. He demanded that every party member be the model of implementing the party line, of promoting stability and unity, of arduously struggling and of being both red and expert. [HK011015 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 27 Jun 80]

SHANGHAI CADRES TRAINING--While training party members in rotation, the Shanghai municipal industrial and communications departments have also begun training backbone leading party members in rotation in order to help them overcome their insufficient understanding of the party line. So far, 8 bureaus, 21 companies and 33 factories as well as the Shanghai municipal economic committee's subordinate units have begun such training classes. A number of other units are making preparations for such training. As a result of the training, some comrades have gained a comparatively correct and scientific understanding of Mao Zedong Thought and have changed their attitude from being onlookers to activists in the four-modernization drive. In order that all units conduct such training, the Shanghai municipal economic committee on the afternoon of 4 July held a conference to exchange experience in training backbone leading party members of the industrial and communications departments. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Jul 80]

SHANGHAI GRASSROOTS UNITS--The general office of the Shanghai municipal people's government on 27 June distributed letters to the people's governments and revolutionary committees of all counties and districts as well as to all the committees, offices and bureaus under the Shanghai municipal people's government, ordering them not to require too many report forms and documents from grassroots units in Shanghai. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Jul 80]

JILIN TAIWAN SELF-GOVERNMENT LEAGUE--A preparatory group for the Jilin provincial office of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League was officially established 1 July. The preparatory group held a meeting on 1 July. Responsible persons from the United Front Work Department of the Jilin provincial CCP Committee and various democratic parties in the province attended the meeting and extended greetings on the formation of the preparatory group. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jul 80]

HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS--The fourth session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress opened 1 July in Harbin. At the session, Bai Qing, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, will report on the county level direct election carried out in pilot units; (Jia Chengwen), director of the provincial electoral committee's office, will report on the rules and regulations for carrying out the election work; (Zhang Youheng) will report on public security; (Wang Jinyuan) will report on price control; (Li Mengyun) will report on shelterbelt construction in the northern area of the province; personnel concerned of the provincial government will answer the questions of participants; and the participants will discuss and approve the aforementioned reports and a namelist of new cadres. Attending the session as non-voting delegates were Wang Jinling, deputy governor of the province; Zhao Yunpeng, president of the provincial higher people's court; and Li Xingchang, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate. The session will conclude 5 July. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jul 80]

HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION--The first session of the Eighth Qiqihar Municipal People's Congress and the first session of the Fourth Qiqihar Municipal CPPCC Committee concluded on 3 and 4 July respectively. (Yu Jian) was elected chairman of the Standing Committee of the Qiqihar Municipal People's Congress, (Sun Tao) was elected mayor, and (Pei Zhilin) was elected president of the municipal intermediate people's court. (Kun Xinduan) was elected chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee. [SK081234 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jul 80]

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BEIJING MOVES TO STRENGTHEN PUBLIC SECURITY

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 80 p 1

[Article by Liu Shangyu [0491 1424 3558]: "Strive To Make Public Security in the Capital a Model for the Entire Country"]

[Text] The broad mass of public security officers have earnestly studied and discussed the four proposals of the Central Secretariat, and have further strengthened their confidence and determination to bring good public security to the capital.

Recently, the Municipal Public Security Bureau separately summoned a meeting of the Party Committee and Standing Committee and a meeting of bureau affairs. After a review of the conditions of public security in the capital, and upon the basis of the mobilization of the broad masses of public security officers for discussion of the four proposals of the Central Secretariat, the Municipal Public Security Bureau has initially drafted a "Proposed Plan To Effect Good Public Security in the Capital." It also held a meeting between the head of the Municipal Public Security Bureau and the heads of the public security bureaus of every ward and county to further discuss the "Proposed Plan."

During study and discussion, the broad mass of public security officers, looking back at the conditions of public security in the capital prior to the Great Cultural Revolution, held that the Central Secretariat had good reasons for putting forth the suggestion to "make Beijing the model of the entire country and the best city in the world in the areas of public security, social order and moral character." They said: Before the Great Cultural Revolution, the broad mass of public security officers of the capital, with the concern of the party and under the direct leadership of the Municipal People's Council and the Public Security Bureau, contributed hard work and achieved very good results. Public security in the capital had always been good and was often praised by foreign friends. Since the smashing of the "gang of four" and 2 years of readjustment, public security in the capital has been improving. The rate of occurrence of criminal cases is declining annually--11.4 percent lower in 1978 than in 1977, 23.1 percent lower in 1979 than in 1978--while the rate of

solving of criminal cases increases annually, and the management work of transportation, fire prevention, etc, is tightened. However, quite a few problems still exist. All officers recognized that if they, on the basis of the initial effectiveness achieved in the past 2 years of rectifying public order, continue the good work, public security and social order in the capital will certainly present a new look.

During the discussions, the officers introduced quite a number of good ideas on ways to realize the proposals of the Central Secretariat. First of all, relying further on the leadership of the party committee at every level, and firmly recognizing the leadership of the regional party committee as the central leadership, public security organs must work as good advisers of the party committee, set up a concrete system of responsibility of public security work according to areas, systems, and units, and strengthen public security management and fully mobilize the masses to carry out well the work of safeguarding public security and crime prevention. Second, public security organs must continue to crack down severely on criminal cases and, working actively in step with the Procuratorate and the courts of law, strike resolutely, without feelings of soft-heartedness, against murders, arsonists, robbers, rapists and other active law-breaking elements who seriously damage public security and order. Public security organs must be determined to admit to programs of education through labor those who avoid serious crimes but commit small crimes constantly, and who remain unchanged despite repeated advice. Third, public security organs must reinforce their work to reform lawbreaking elements and, while adhering firmly to the principle that ideological remolding is the primary concern, run labor education camps and juvenile disciplinary sites like schools. By organizing labor education programs and by emphasizing the study of culture and technical skills by the members, public security organs will enable members to acquire more than one kind of labor skill from labor education and juvenile discipline, and to become workers who are both cultured and have technical skill. Fourth, strengthen educational work among teenagers and thereby reduce motives for lawbreaking. Party committees at all levels must grasp the work of teenage education as a military mission of strategic significance, and must help teenagers to become revolutionary successors who observe discipline and the law and who have respect for morality and culture. Fifth, effectively strengthen the groundwork of public security, reinforce the organizational, operational and technical structure of the public security ranks, solve the difficulties of required manpower and materials, and be better adapted to the needs of the struggle.

At present, when the broad masses of officers are studying and understanding the spirit of the instructions of the Central Secretariat, they are at the same time standing firmly by their combat posts day and night and, in carrying through the four proposals of the Central Secretariat, are putting these proposals into action.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HONG KONG PAPER ON MODERNIZATION OF CHINA'S DEFENSES

HK070526 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 4 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Yang Chu, "Evening Talk": "Strive for National Defense Modernization in a Truth-Seeking Way"]

[Text] The Military Intelligence Agency [junshi qingbao ju: 6511 0057 1906 1032 1444] of the U.S. Defense Department has issued an investigation and study report evaluating China's military strength. The report concludes that there is virtually no chance of China reaching U.S. or Soviet levels of military strength before the end of the century.

Chinese people would not feel offended by these words, nor would they feel it necessary to dispute the correctness of this conclusion. However, there remain a number of problems that should be clarified.

The level of a country's military strength is also inseparable from the nature of its aims in arming itself.

The Soviet Union's GNP is only one-half that of the United States (some say two-thirds), but it greatly exceeds the United States in military spending. The Soviet Union has built giant new Kiev-class warships and many ICBMs and IRBMs, with the aim of expansion and aggression. The Soviet Union has developed its military strength to a very high level in pursuit of this aim, yet its ability still falls short of its desires. It has no alternative to sacrificing the interests of the people in raising living standards and pouring vast sums into the bottomless abyss of expanding armaments.

China's aim in developing modern military strength is to defend the motherland and make the maximum contribution to safeguarding world peace. Since the nature of its aims is different, its requirements in military equipment and technology are also different.

China has a few nuclear ICBMs and IRBMs for retaliating against or deterring enemy attack. China does not need the vast numbers of nuclear missiles and bombs that the Soviet Union possesses.

Since China never encroaches on a single inch of the territory of others, there is no need for her to spend the huge sum of 2.1 billion U.S. dollars on building Nimitz-class aircraft carriers or Kiev-class helicopter carriers.

Putting it this way certainly does not mean denying that China's military equipment and technology is gravely backward in certain respects, nor does it mean denying that China followed a crooked path during the 10 years of chaos. China lags behind others and must catch up in respect of tanks, means of military transportation, signaling, self-propelled guns, armored vehicles, jet aircraft and so on.

While "digging tunnels deep" during the Cultural Revolution, China wasted a lot of money and manpower on certain "tunnels" and some people were even killed. A lot of rubbish was produced with no actual military defensive use and in particular of no use in an antinuclear role. All this was a grievous waste and a crime. The underground works at Yuexiushan in Guangzhou have now been turned into an "underground restaurant," and people with patriotic feelings who drink beer in there find the taste more bitter than herb tea.

China announced that her military expenditure last year was RMB 20.2 billion, equivalent to \$31.3 billion. The CIA says that there was more to it than that, since if the expenditure on last year's Sino-vietnamese border war were included, the figure would be about \$62 billion. Whether the prewar or postwar figure is taken, it is a substantial sum, considering China's economic strength.

China certainly wants to modernize her national defense, but her national defense modernization must be compatible with the reality of her national economic development, and must not exceed a certain proportion.

Since the levels of Chinese and U.S. economic development differ, comparisons are meaningless. Since Chinese and Soviet aims of army-building differ, comparisons there are also meaningless. The U.S. Military Intelligence Agency and the CIA seem to have got a completely wrong picture of certain things. They say that China is even encountering setbacks in training a new generation of science and technology experts to replace the aging generation of experts, most of whom returned to China from abroad during the 1950's.

During the 10-year catastrophe, China wasted and ruined a lot of talented scientists and technologists, and the new generation of experts in their 30's and 40's missed the chance to be trained. However, this was certainly not the case in all fields of science and technology.

It is unthinkable that China could have tested and manufactured her missiles and nuclear bombs just by relying on a small number of old experts such as Qian Xuesen. One of the greatest achievements of Qian

Xuesen and others of the older generation is that they have brought forward a new generation of large numbers of bright and talented scientists and technologists. The South Pacific test-firing of ICBMs has actually demonstrated this gratifying fact to the outside world.

China will probably not emulate the United States in spending \$16 million on building an F-16 fighter-bomber. Under the guidance of pragmatic leadership, China will never again put forward aimless slogans about "overtaking Britain and overtaking America," but will build up its national defense in a truth-seeking way in accordance with its defensive needs. Who says that China will not be able to accomplish Chinese-style national defense modernization by the end of the century.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITARY TRAINING SESSION TERMED A SUCCESS

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 22 May 80 p 2

[Article: "Students of the Seventh and Eighth Levels of the Chinese People's University Undertook Military Training With the Support of the Unit. Acquire Military Knowledge; Strengthen the Unity Between the Army and the People"]

[Text] Recently, the seventh- and eighth-level students of the Chinese People's University took a 9-day military training course. Through the activities of military training, the students have strengthened their concept of combat preparedness. They have acquired military knowledge and have reinforced organizational spirit, disciplinary spirit, and the ideology of collectivism. At the same time, these students have also further strengthened the unity between the army and the people.

This military training session was conducted through the method of combining lessons in military theory with field drills. The military theory classes were given by teachers of the military college of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, who wrote the reports "People's Warfare," "People's Army," etc, for the students and who, in coordination with the teaching program, showed four educational movies to the students. At the same time, 51 training instructors were sent by the Second Artillery Unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army to guide the training of the students. The items of training included: elementary-level practice in the firing of semiautomatic rifles, drill and ceremony, grenade throwing, etc, plus the viewing of five educational movies. When the training was completed, the entire class elected a total of 142 advanced militiamen. The common characteristics of the elected militiamen are: high ideological consciousness, outstanding results in military training, obedience to orders and instructions, respectfulness to teachers, a spirit of unity and mutual assistance, diligence and endurance of difficulties, and high achievement in equipment maintenance.

In order to carry out military training well, the party committee of the school had made arrangements at the meeting of the general party branch secretary, the general regiment branch secretary and the class directors.

The general party branch and party branches of every department called a special meeting attended by party members and regiment members. During the course of the military training, some deputy secretaries of the general party branch and class directors trained right along with the classes, and whenever the occasion warranted they assisted the students with ideological and political work.

The Second Artillery Unit greatly supported this military training. They not only sent training instructors but also supplied training equipment and ammunition. In order to insure a successful training program, the instructors got together 10 days beforehand to prepare the lessons. During the training, they taught patiently, demonstrated repeatedly, and were strict in their demands; they fully promoted enthusiasm for military democracy, relocation and reassignment of cadres, and mobilization of soldiers, and they set good examples for the students in fighting hard amid difficulties.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES REPORTED IN GUANGXI, HEILONGJIANG

Guangxi Discloses Assault on Girl

HK280656 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Summary] On 27 May, Guangxi Ribao published a letter which disclosed that thugs publicly and indecently assaulted a girl, and Communist Party members saw her in danger without lifting a finger to save her. Following this, the cadres and masses have been roused to extreme righteous indignation. They have written many letters to demand that this case be seriously dealt with.

The regional, Qinzhou prefectural and Lingshan County CCP committees paid great attention to this case. The discipline inspection committees and organization department of the regional party committee, the discipline inspection committee of the Qinzhou Prefectural CCP Committee, the Lingshan County CCP Committee and political and legal departments organized a combined inspection group to conduct a thorough investigation. The criminals who indecently assaulted the girl have now been punished according to the law. Disciplinary actions have been taken against the party members and cadres who saw someone in danger without doing anything about it.

The Lingshan County People's Court sentenced one of the criminals to 18 years' imprisonment and three others to 12 years, 10 years and 7 years' imprisonment.

Larceny Cases Reported

SK010820 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Newsletter by (Zhang Fugui), station correspondent: "A Larcenous Case Which Merits Deep Thought"]

[Excerpts] A case of larceny took place in mid-May at the (Zhushan) Farm Administrative Bureau. Three bundles of gunnysacks were stolen from its warehouse. Upon learning of this, police at the public

security subbureau of the administrative bureau hurried to the scene of the crime and began to examine the disorderly footsteps and other clues. They conducted intensive investigations.

Within a few days all the lawless fugitives involved were arrested. This 10 member criminal gang admitted their crimes in light of conclusive evidence. Members of this gang are all repatriated youth from production teams at the farm, and stealing is their principal occupation. They confessed that they had committed four cases of larceny since February. They had stolen 1,200 gunnysacks from (Zhushan) Farm Administrative Bureau's supply section and 20 tons of chemical fertilizer from the goods yard of (Zhuangshan) station which they sold for several thousand yuan. Criminal (Liu Jianbin) had once made more than 20 trips in a single night to the station's goods yard to steal chemical fertilizer, starting from 2100 hours and stopping only when dawn broke. During the night the goods yard was brightly lit, but no one discovered him.

The archcriminal (Li Guixian) had sneaked into the court yard of the bureau's supply section to steal gunnysacks. He usually would sneak in from a hole in the wall surrounding the court yard immediately after nightfall and remain there for hours. He could see light in the night watchman's room, but he never met any night watchman.

Criminals steal things under bright lights from dusk until dawn, as though the goods were their private properties: How strange it is that no one has detected or been concerned that there was a big hole in the wall of the well-guarded supply section! What is more strange is that the goods yard and the supply section, despite all these burglaries, did not bother to report the cases to the authorities. Do those goods have no owners? The cases and the problems implied in the cases deserve our deep thought.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

STAGE PLAY IN SHANGHAI--The people of Shanghai have shown their ardent love for the modern play "Mayor Chen Yi" staged by the Shanghai People's Art Theater. Since performed in public in mid-May, the play has been staged 35 times to date, attracting over 50,000 people. The audience included staff members and workers of the industrial, communications, finance and trade fronts, as well as culture and education departments in this city, veteran fighters who followed Commander in Chief Peng Dehuai to fight south and north years ago, late Mayor Chen Yi's old colleagues who worked hard with the mayor in building a new Shanghai and young people born after the liberation of Shanghai who have grown mature under the Red Flag. The play was also watched by leading comrades Zhang Aiping, Qian Xuesen, Jiang Weiqing, Chen Pixian and Du Ping during stopovers in Shanghai. The staging of the play has been acclaimed by the audience. They said "Mayor Chen Yi" is a fine play. It touches and inspires people and is a profound, vivid education for the audience. Some comrades said when they were watching the play, it seemed as if they saw their respected and beloved Mayor Chen Yi. Many pledged to take Mayor Chen Yi as an example and to work hard for the accomplishment of the socialist modernization of the motherland. Comrades of the Shanghai People's Art Theater are putting the final touches on the script while continuously staging the play. At the invitation of the Ministry of Culture, the play will be staged in Beijing in mid-July this year. [Text] [OW271738 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Jun 80]

SHANGHAI RAPISTS--The Hangpu District People's Court in Shanghai on 17 June sentenced 3 criminals to prison from 5 to 15 years for abducting and raping a young woman. The criminals were workers. At midnight on 6 May they abducted a woman pedestrian and raped her near a street corner. They were discovered and arrested on the scene by public security police and night patrols. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Jun 80 OW]

SHANGHAI ARRESTS SMUGGLERS--The Huangpu District Public Security Subbureau in Shanghai has cracked a major smuggling case in cooperation with the Guangzhou and Shantou municipal police in Guangdong. Four of the 10-member

smuggling ring were arrested and more than 100,000 yuan worth untaxed wristwatches, electronic calculators, silver dollars and musk in their possession were confiscated. The 10 criminals came from Hong Kong, Guangzhou, Shanghai, Shantou and northwest China. They smuggled gold bars, silver dollars and musk out of the country and sold it in Hong Kong. The ring also smuggled large quantities of wristwatches and other industrial goods into China from Hong Kong and sold it in various provinces at higher prices. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Jun 80 OW]

JIANGSU PLA SUPPORTS FARMING--To carry forward the fine tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people, the Nanjing PLA units have supported the localities in performing summer harvesting and sowing. They have provided as much manpower and material resources as they can to carry out shock support activities to relieve the tense situation in the localities caused by the rains and low temperatures during the first half of this year. [OW181043 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Jun 80 OW]

SHANGHAI GARRISON DIVISION--A division under the Shanghai Garrison District held a meeting on 12 June to exchange experiences in ideological and political work. Divisional Commander (Jiang Guangming) read the order from the headquarters and political department commending eight outstanding units and individuals in ideological and political work. (Wang Kai), director of the political department of the Shanghai Garrison District, addressed the meeting on how to strengthen ideological and political work on a regular basis. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Jun 80 OW]

ZHEJIANG PUBLIC SECURITY WORKERS--The Hangzhou Municipal CCP and Revolutionary committees held a meeting in the great hall of the people on 19 June to commend advanced public security individuals and units that had distinguished themselves in improving social order in Hangzhou Municipality, Zhejiang. Attending the meeting were leaders of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees. The provincial public security department and the Hangzhou Garrison Command, including Zhou Feng, Chen Xia, (Gao Zicheng) and (Gao Feng). The meeting was presided over by (Wu Tianmin), vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee. Zhou Feng, secretary of the municipal CCP committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, spoke. He called on all prefectural, municipal and county public security bureaus and other public security departments to continue to do a good job in improving the social order and to regard this task as part of the construction for the four modernizations. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jun 80 OW]

ICBM FIRED FROM HAINAN--Hong Kong June 21 KYODO--The launching site of China's intercontinental ballistic missile set off in May was the southern island of Hainan, a local daily said Saturday. The newspaper CHUNG-PAO, quoting defense sources in Guangzhou [Canton], said the island's location is ideal for launching the missile. The Western frontier of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, where the missile launching center was reportedly located, is too close to the Soviet border to maintain secrecy of the sensitive ICBM project, the daily added. The daily quoted the sources as saying the successful launching of the missile from the island to the central Pacific was strategically important against hegemonism, China's codename for Soviet diplomacy. The island is about 300 kilometers off Vietnam, a Soviet ally. China decided in 1975 to set up military bases on the island to cope with possible attack from the Soviet Union. [Text] [Hong Kong KYODO in English 21 Jun 80 [no time given]]

PLA RAILWAY CORPS INVENTORY--Beijing, 30 Jun--The PLA Railway Engineering Corps obtained some 6.4 million yuan worth of spare parts for various machines through the inventory conducted in the first half of this year, thereby eliminating the need of purchasing these parts from abroad. It has also made use of some 20 million yuan worth of overstocked materials. Some 3,400 dun of rolled steel obtained through inventory at several units were supplied to other units to meet their needs in construction work. Last February when the equipment department of the PLA railway corps learned that the Nanfen opencut iron mine in Benxi urgently needed spare parts for foreign-made bulldozers, the department immediately supplied it with 1,200 sets of these parts. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1209 GMT 30 Jun 80 OW]

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HONG KONG PAPER ON CHINA'S FREEDOM OF EMPLOYMENT

HK080827 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 7 Jul 80 p 6

["Special article" by Lin Hsintao: "It Is Possible that the Freedom of Employment May Emerge in China"]

[Text] It is possible that the freedom of employment may emerge in China. An article entitled "Thoughts and Feelings on Inviting Applications for Jobs" which appeared in RENMIN RIBAO a few days ago favored the current practice of implementing the unified assignment on the one hand and allowing the small freedom of inviting applications for jobs and taking up occupations upon invitation in accordance with demands and personal qualifications on the other. The small freedom aims at complementing the state's unified assignment.

For a long time, the occupations of Chinese graduates have always been assigned by the state. Those who went to the countryside and mountain areas became peasants and those who went to factories became workers. Some other graduates became teachers and research personnel or entered other trades and professions.

This form of assignment can, of course, guarantee a balance of manpower requirements in all areas and departments and can also free students from the worry that "graduation means unemployment." This form of assignment insures that once students graduate from schools, they will be immediately given iron rice bowls.

However, this form of assignment also has its abuses. It gives consideration to the overall situation but neglects the partial--an iron rice bowl does not necessarily mean a gratifying rice bowl. In assigning such iron rice bowls to graduates, it is impossible to give full consideration to the graduates' specialties and their personal likings can hardly be considered.

Those who have found that they cannot use what they learned in school and that their jobs are unrelated to their training are naturally full of grievances and will not work hard. In fact, they do not know how to put forth their strength. As the saying goes: If people are allowed to give

full play to their specialties, everybody is happy and will work with all his heart and all his might, thus pitting 1 against 10; if we give people the jobs that are unrelated to their training, we are trying to make people do things which they will not or cannot do and are pitting 10 against 1. This truth is clear to all.

These conditions have been changed in recent years. The self-management rights of enterprises have been expanded and various units are allowed to advertise for workers. As a result, some units have given public notices of calling for applicants to take an examination, allowed people to apply to take such an examination on a voluntary basis and selected and admitted the superior ones. Some young people awaiting employment have finally been able to find jobs that they are rather pleased with. However, such public notices of calling for applicants to take an examination are all intended for young people awaiting employment and not for people who are already employed. Therefore, this reform is only a preliminary one.

It is said that in selecting a reporter on the basis of an examination, a Beijing English-language newspaper has for the first time broken through this limit. Its general regulations for applicants clearly note: with the approval of the leading body at a higher level, all government cadres, staff and workers and all unemployed people can apply to take the examination. The RENMIN RIBAO article noted: This has opened up a way out for all employed personnel in specific fields who for various reasons cannot bring their specialties into full play. The regulations do aim at opening such a way out. However, people doubt that the leaders of such personnel units will allow them to apply to take the examination.

In any case, China has finally begun to probe its people's freedom of employment. Allowing the people to choose occupations for themselves is advantageous to both the country and the people.

As far as the country is concerned, making the best use of everyone's ability is the foundation for training talented people. Only by giving full play to people's specialties can we enable them to become experts. If we place people with specialties in those positions that cannot give full play to their specialties, we are just stifling real talent.

Some people will say: The freedom of employment will develop bourgeois individualism. This is an attempt to deny the differences among individuals. Everyone has his own aspirations, interests and specialties. According to the ideas of the founders of socialism, the socialist system not only does not exclude personal aspirations, interests and abilities but also provides abundant conditions for giving full play to personal abilities. This is also the superiority of the socialist system.

Of course, China's current productive forces are still underdeveloped and there are not many vacant posts. At present, the material conditions for

comprehensively realizing the freedom of employment are still insufficient. In addition to factors in social systems, man's pursuance of a fuller freedom is also restricted by the production level. However, after making experiments for some time in giving consideration as far as possible to personal specialties and interests and giving everyone a chance to choose his occupation, good results will certainly be achieved. Such a practice can then be gradually popularized on the basis of the good results.

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HONG KONG PAPER ON ACTIVITIES OF DENG XIAOPING'S DAUGHTER

HK080301 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 7 Jul 80 p 8

[Article by Chung Nanshan "Reports From Our Readers": "Deng Xiaoping's Daughter Was Sent Down To Labor, Cared for by Young People, and Married a Shaanxi Peasant"]

[Text] On my recent trip to Shaanxi, I learned about the love story of Deng Xiaoping's daughter, Deng Lan, and a peasant's son while she was sent down to rural areas to be a peasant.

At the end of 1969, when Lin Biao issued "Order No 1," Deng Xiaoping's daughter, who was then only 18, was compelled to be sent down to be a peasant in Chengjiao Commune of Shiquan County in southern Shaanxi. The CCP did a remarkable job in keeping this secret. Thus during her almost 2 years in the rural areas, nobody knew that Deng Lan was the "daughter of Deng Xiaoping."

In autumn 1971, Deng Lan and the others were reaping maize. Because of carelessness, she cut herself--a 1-inch wound on the left arm with the sickle. This bled a lot. The leader of the brigade mobilized the educated youths to carry her to the commune clinic for emergency treatment. However the medical facilities of the commune clinic were very poor. After 2 days, her wound became inflamed, and the pain kept her awake all night. Anan, the only son of An Daliang whom Deng Lan was staying with, gave tremendous help to her. He carried her on his back to seek treatment in the county hospital. Because the county hospital had better facilities, her inflamed wound was brought under control within a few days. Gradually she regained her health.

However, during these few days of adversity Anan stayed with her; they had been working together for more than 1 year, and Deng Lan had secretly fallen in love with this hardworking and austere young man who is warm and possesses peasant honesty.

Not long after, Lin Biao was killed while fleeing in the "13 September" incident. When the news reached Shiquan County, children of other cadres

whom Lin Biao had overthrown could not contain their joy. They all showed their concern for this piece of news which related to their future and demanded to go back to Beijing to visit their parents immediately. Deng Lan was the only one who did not show any response. This was because she knew very well that her father was "the number one capitalist roader" in the CCP and such a title was no fun at all. Therefore, without any expression she stayed in the rural areas to work with Anan.

During the 1972 new year, Deng Lan received a letter from Zhuo Lin asking her to spend the festival in Beijing. Deng Lan thus asked Anan to go to Beijing with her.

When Deng Lan told her father about her life in the Shiquan rural areas and her love for Anan, Deng Xiaoping firmly told her: "It won't do. I will be coming out again." Deng Xiaoping was suggesting that he was not of the "black gang," and as a "child of a senior cadre," how could his daughter marry a peasant from a remote and backward place?

However, being an affectionate young girl Deng Lan was resolved to marry Anan. Finally Anan married Deng Lan and under the arrangement of Zhuo Lin was transferred from the rural areas to be a worker in Tianjin in 1977.

CSO: 4005

'RENMIN RIBAO' CALLS FOR PROMOTING TALENT

HK050800 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jun 80 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "On 'Breaking Rules'"]

[Text] Since this paper's publication of its 21 May editorial entitled, "Only By Having Genuine Talent Can We Promote the Four Modernizations," and its report on the deeds of Comrade Meng Qingji of Xian's Jiaotong [communications] University, we have received many letters from our readers which praised Meng Qingji as a genuine talent and said that comrades like him should be promoted and placed in important positions. Comrade Meng Qingji was a lecturer. Many comrades of Xian's Jiaotong University have held that judging from Meng Qingji's academic standard, professional ability and contributions, he is fully qualified to be promoted to the rank of professor. However, the result is that he has only been promoted to the rank of associate professor. Why? Because some people held that he was a 1956 university graduate, that 50 percent of those people who were graduated from Xian's Jiaotong University in and before 1953 are still lecturers and that promoting Meng Qingji to the rank of associate professor has already "broken the rules." Some other people held: Quite a few people who were graduated from Xian's Jiaotong University shortly before or after the founding of new China are still associate professors. If we only promote Meng Qingji to the rank of professor, it will not be easy to satisfy others that such a promotion is correct.

Promotion incidents that are similar to that of Comrade Meng Qingji are quite common. Though the party Central Committee has time and again encouraged us not to stick to one pattern in selecting and using talent, in real life there are quite a few "rules" binding people's minds and hands. In quite a few areas and units, it is not that easy to promote some young, outstanding people with real ability and learning. Therefore, it is very necessary for us to make clear what "rules" should be eradicated and what "rules" should be upheld.

In selecting and using talented people and promoting their academic and technical positions and titles, we must uphold correct standards. This

is mainly to be judged by a person's contributions, academic level and professional ability. As to one's seniority, that can only be used as a suitable reference. However, due to interference by the ultraleftist line promoted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," as well as the shackles of outworn concepts and force of habit formed over many years, quite a few comrades are unable to uphold correct standards. Instead, they follow other standards, the most important of which is "seniority," that is, considering qualifications and arranging ranks according to seniority." These comrades are particularly keen on maintaining a balance of personnel on the basis of seniority and attach major importance to seniority in selecting and promoting talented people. They are afraid of hurting the feelings of those with equal seniority or even higher seniority by promoting some young and outstanding talent. Some people have regarded promoting Comrade Meng Qingji to the rank of associate professor as "breaking rules." Is this not a distinct example? No one can tell exactly how many people of outstanding ability of the Chinese nation have been constrained by such erroneous rules and standards. Is it conceivable that we still have to obstinately cling to them today? Is it conceivable that we will not eradicate them in a timely manner? Of course, we do not categorically oppose paying attention to seniority. Seniority or experience reflects, to a certain extent, the accumulated experience of one individual. However, seniority cannot be put on a completely equal footing with contributions and professional ability. Modern science and technology bring about changes day after day. Any very senior person who does not study, does not raise his professional level and only depends on his outdated experience to handle new problems, cannot fulfill the requirements of the new period and is unqualified.

According to Engels' viewpoint, science "develops in accordance with geometrical progression." Practice over the past 100 years and more has completely verified Engels' thesis. According to statistics compiled by some people, the 18th century's scientific and technological renewal period lasted 80 years. From the 19th century to the 1920's, such a renewal period lasted 30 years. In the past 50 years or so, such a renewal period only lasted 15 years. The renewal period of any newest science and technology lasts only 5 to 10 years. For these reasons, although the growth of seniority still follows the accumulation of knowledge, an individual's intellectual level is not necessarily directly proportional to his seniority and age. The talented people needed for developing modern science and technology are those who have not only abundant knowledge but also great ability and vigorous energy to apply knowledge. The period in which one is most energetic, creative and promising is the young and middle stage, which is known as the "best age." The history of modern science shows: To develop science, a country must possess a contingent of outstanding scientists with an average age not exceeding 50. If the average age of outstanding scientists exceeds 50, then it may breed a scientific "focus of infection" [Hsing Yao 4016 3501]. According to statistics and investigation conducted in 1978 among the scientific and technical personnel in our country, scientists at the rank of associate research fellow and above had an average age of 58.

[H0050801] This shows that abolishing the erroneous "rules" that consider qualifications and arrange ranks according to seniority represents an urgent need for both the growth of qualified scientists and technicians and the promotion of the four modernizations. With regard to those young and middle-aged people with real ability and learning who ardently love the socialist cause, we must take advantage of this period in which they are most energetic, creative and promising, provide them with greater encouragement and support, promptly confer on them the technical or professional titles that are suitable to their vocational level and contributions and promote them in good time to positions suitable to their ability and learning. If we allow the erroneous practice of considering qualifications and arranging ranks according to seniority to hold them back and promote and put them in important positions only after they have gray temples and white beards and eyebrows, we are presenting an obstacle to bringing their ability and initiative into full play and are doing great harm to the four modernizations.

How are we to handle the issue of satisfying relevant people? No individual exists in a vacuum. Every individual has connections with the people and things around him. Therefore, it is completely necessary to consider the conditions of relevant people. We must not lose contact with objective reality. First of all, it is imperative to proceed from an individual's actual situation to see whether he is a genuine talent and whether he has made important contributions. Secondly, it is imperative to proceed from the relevant people's actual situation. For example, if Xian's Jiaotong University really has some outstanding talent like Meng Qingji, why not consider promoting several more people to the ranks of associate professor and full professor? All qualified people should be promoted; anyone who is up to a certain standard should be given a relevant technical or professional title. We should not establish a so-called ratio just for fear of promoting too many people to higher ranks. Having many people who are qualified to be promoted is a good thing, not a bad one. We just hope that more and more people are up to the standards for promotion. Of course, we must not accept a second best, lower the standards or put in men who cannot work.

Considering qualifications and arranging ranks according to seniority is an outworn conservative feudal concept. Although socialist transformation was launched in our country following the victory in democratic revolution against imperialism and feudalism, the poisonous feudal ideas have not yet been completely eliminated. Such poisonous ideas were greatly expanded by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the 10 years of upheaval. Even 30 years after the founding of the PRC, some of the backward phenomena still exist in many fields today. For example, in a university of any country with developed science and technology, it is very seldom that an accomplished scientific researcher has not yet become a professor at the age of 45. In our country, although the 47-year-old Meng Qingji is a man with real ability and learning and is considered by many people as

a first-class talent in certain fields, some people have gone so far as to say that promoting him to the rank of associate professor is "breaking the rules!" This shows how the force of habit in considering qualifications and arranging ranks according to seniority is such a deep-rooted one, how difficult it is to smash it and how arduous is our task to oppose the outworn feudal concepts on the ideological front.

Only paying attention to considering qualifications and arranging ranks according to seniority also shows some comrades' subjectivist and metaphysical method of thinking. Practicing egalitarianism and adopting unified plans in handling the questions of talented people, such as promoting people to the ranks of lecturer and associate professor on the basis of the year of graduation, is a method of "seeking uniformity indiscriminately" that is completely divorced from objective reality. All things develop unevenly, and this is also true for the growth of talented people. The growing conditions for people are varied. It is impossible for two people to advance simultaneously. Some people make quick progress and some people make slow progress. Some people are relatively outstanding some other people are relatively mediocre. There are great differences among people with equal seniority. There are plenty of people with meager seniority whose learning and contributions surpass that of people with higher seniority. It is normal that a pupil learns from and outdoes his teacher, for this conforms with the laws of the development of things. Therefore, our guiding ideology for all fields of work is to recognize the imbalance and to proceed from the reality of the imbalance. This guiding ideology should also apply to the question of selecting and promoting talented people. People of outstanding ability should be promoted more than one grade at a time; the less capable people should not be promoted or be promoted at a slower rate; and those who are really incapable should be eliminated through selection.

[HK050802] However, some of our comrades always fail to see these differences and do not recognize the imbalance. Such a metaphysical method of thinking and force of habit in selecting and promoting talented people are still very widespread and serious. They do not concretely analyze the conditions and devote themselves wholly to "seeking uniformity indiscriminately." They not only cut off top notch talent and constrain the growth of talent but also encourage such ideas as "all eat from the same big pot" and "muddle along and hang on for seniority" among some people. This does not encourage the progressives or spur backward elements. It actually strikes at the progressives and encourages people to become backward. This way of doing things cannot bring about the situation in which talented people come forth in large numbers, but can only create more and more people who "muddle along and hang on for seniority."

Abolishing the "rules" of considering qualifications and arranging ranks according to seniority aims at speeding up the growth of talent, especially the rapid growth of outstanding top notch talent. At present, there is a very bad established practice among some units: Whoever has distinguished

himself will be isolated or even subjected to discrimination and attack. As a result, some genuine talents dare not distinguish themselves. Some comrades who care for the growth of talent sigh with emotion: "It is really very difficult for a horse that covers a thousand li a day to come forth!" Therefore, we must eradicate the concept of considering qualifications and arranging ranks according to seniority, correct the practice of "seeking uniformity indiscriminately" and establish throughout our society a general mood of recognizing and respecting top notch talent as well as encouraging and protecting them. Whoever has outstanding ability and has made outstanding contributions should be allowed to distinguish himself. A fine example has boundless power. With the emergence of top notch talent, we can encourage large numbers of people to make great efforts to learn from this talent, to be bold in distinguishing themselves for the four modernizations and to vie with one another in becoming top notch talent. In fact, the larger the pool of such talent, the greater our hope to realize the four modernizations.

The key to eradicating the erroneous "rules" lies in the efforts of party and government leaders at all levels. Comrades of organizational and personnel departments must emancipate their minds, truly understand what kind of people are needed by the four modernizations, understand the correct standards for selecting talent in the new period and resolutely abandon the old conventions which jeopardize the selection of talent. We must strengthen investigation and study and acquire a deep understanding of the outstanding talented people's political, ideological and vocational levels. At present, some organizational and personnel departments have a relatively intimate knowledge of and pay relatively more attention to party and government cadres. However, they do not have an intimate understanding of qualified personnel in specific fields such as science and technology, culture and education, medical and health services, industry and mining and various enterprises, and particularly of young and middle-aged people of outstanding ability. We should adopt practical measures, change this condition as quickly as possible, discover as quickly as possible all the useful talent among the 900 million people and properly put such talented people in important positions in order to enable them to make valuable contributions to the four modernizations.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

XIZANG VICE GOVERNOR CALLS FOR UNITY AMONG NATIONALITIES

OW061532 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Report on article by Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, vice governor of Xizang, entitled "Strengthen Unity Among the Nationalities To Build a Prosperous New Xizang"]

[Summary] The article reviews the tremendous changes in various aspects of the life in Xizang in the past 29 years since peaceful liberation. It points out that due to the interference and sabotage of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, socialist construction in Xizang was seriously damaged during 10 turbulent years.

"The article says: In order to build a united, prosperous and highly cultured new Xizang, we must not only rely on the efforts of all minority nationalities in Xizang but also further strengthen unity with people of all nationalities throughout the country. Under the support and assistance from the fraternal nationalities, we (?will be able to shoulder) the task of building a new Xizang."

The article points out that at present we must first earnestly study and propagate in depth the party Central Committee's important instruction on the work in Xizang and the guidelines of the speeches by responsible comrades in the central authorities. "At present some cadres and people are still confused in their thinking because of the failure to study and understand thoroughly the party Central Committee's instruction. Some individuals with ulterior motives even [words indistinct] in a vain attempt to undermine the unity between the Tibetan and Han nationalities. Therefore, we must further straighten out ideas through studying and propagating the party Central Committee's important instruction on the work in Xizang in order to eliminate (?obstacles). We must also resolutely resist erroneous speeches and activities which are harmful to the unity of nationalities."

Secondly, it is necessary to do good political and ideological work among Han cadres and workers. In the past 29 years, Han cadres and workers have made great contributions to building a new socialist Xizang. At present, some of them are unable to continue to work in Xizang because of health or

for family reasons. We should have some understanding for these Han comrades and help them in any way we can. However, there are other Han comrades who want to remain in Xizang. We are very delighted to have them continue to work here. There are also other Han comrades who have confused ideas about the work in Xizang. Organizations at all levels are urged to strengthen ideological work among Han cadres in accordance with the actual situation. At the same time, we must do a good job in united front work and maintain contacts with patriotic Tibetans overseas.

In conclusion, the article says: We must march bravely toward the gigantic goal of building a united, prosperous and highly cultured Xizang under the party Central Committee and the Xizang regional party committee. [Processed from poor reception]

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NGAPOI NGAWANG-JIGME'S SPEECH AT CADRES MEETING IN XIZANG

OW032115 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jul 80

["Excerpts" of speech by Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Xizang Regional People's Congress, at a 27 June meeting attended by cadres at and above the district level in Shannan Prefecture--read by announcer]

[Summary] "Comrades, on behalf of the central working group as well as Comrades Hu Yaobang and Wan Li, we extend regards to party and government leaders, PLA commanders and fighters of Shannan Prefecture and to comrades fighting arduously on the plateau. The party Central Committee's important instructions of Xizang's work and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech are very good guidance for Xizang's work."

As far as all Xizang is concerned, the situation in Shannan Prefecture is good, but the people's living conditions are not very good. The eight principles put forth in the instructions of the CCP Central Committee and the six major tasks mentioned in Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech are aimed at building a united, prosperous and cultured new Xizang. As Xizang is a minority nationality area, we must strive to achieve this goal under the leadership of the central authorities. The central authorities have decided that the majority of the cadres in Xizang will be cadres of Tibetan nationality. This means that cadres of Tibetan nationality will have a heavier burden to bear. Many cadres of Han nationality will soon be transferred to other areas. Therefore, cadres of Tibetan nationality, in order to do their tasks well, must study politics, culture, technology, economics and management.

"Our comrades of Tibetan nationality should give a warm sendoff to cadres of Han nationality who are leaving. The majority of Han comrades have given us a great deal of help. Therefore, we should give them a warm send-off so as to promote unity. Unity between people of Tibetan and Han nationality is by no means a temporary expedient but something that must be strengthened on a long-term basis."

We must promote unity between the people and the army and between the government and the army. I hope that all of you closely unite and conscientiously implement the CCP Central Committee's important instructions on Xizang.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'ANHUI RIBAO' URGES SAFEGUARDING AUTHENTICITY OF NEWS REPORTS

OW101921 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Report on ANHUI RIBAO 10 July commentator's article: "Safeguard the Authenticity of News Reports"]

[Text] The article points out: News reports must always be truthful. This is the most fundamental principle of proletarian journalism. They are very convincing simply because they contain truth and facts. This authenticity insures the readers' trust in proletarian journalism and its high prestige among the masses of people. Therefore, safeguarding the authenticity of news reports is a serious political task for every journalist and correspondent.

The article says: Due to the fact that the pernicious influence and effects of the fraudulent practice of Lin Biao and the gang of four have yet to be thoroughly eliminated, along with other factors, unfounded reports are still carried by the newspaper. Fabrication, exaggeration, one-sidedness, improper substitution, distorted reports and subjective imagination are the principal expressions of these unfounded reports. Such unfounded reports have created an evil influence among the masses of people and at the same time discredit the party and undermine the party's undertaking.

The article points out: Aside from the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four, the causes for the newspaper's unfounded reports are linked with their writers' ideological understanding and work style. Some comrades ignore the authenticity of reports, deliberately exaggerate facts or even fabricate reports, out of eagerness to have their reports published in the newspaper. Due to a lack of a sense of responsibility and a crude, careless work style some comrades do not check the incomplete and unreliable data which they have collected in writing reports and substitute estimation or guesswork. For the facts our editorial department should also be held responsible for its careless work style, which has caused unfounded reports in the newspaper. In editing or going over manuscripts, some comrades raise no doubts about important facts and figures cited in the manuscripts and fail to earnestly check some ambiguous sentences which they are unsure about. Some other comrades even edit manuscripts in a subjective manner, thus making mistakes. We should learn from all these lessons.

The article says: Truthfulness is the life of the party newspaper. To safeguard the authenticity of news reports is an important task for journalists work at present. Journalists, editors, correspondents elsewhere and leaders of all circles must work hard to achieve this task. First of all, they must conscientiously study the "guiding principles" and theory of proletarian journalism to thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four, clarify the characteristics and demands of news reports, understand the great significance of news reports always being truthful and raise the consciousness to safeguard the authenticity of news reports. Second it is necessary to foster a high sense of responsibility and serious work style, i.e., be thorough and meticulous in collecting data, earnest and responsible in writing manuscripts, scrupulous about every detail in editing and be truthful in reporting. Concerned leaders should help the writers of some unfounded reports which have caused an unhealthy influence among the people, analyze the causes and sum up the experience and lesson to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents in the future. Third, it is necessary to set up a system to examine manuscripts. When necessary, manuscripts should be sent to concerned departments or organizations at the next higher level for examination to insure the truthfulness of their reports.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HUBEI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON COLLEGE ENROLLMENT

HK091147 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] The discipline inspection committee under the Hubei provincial CCP Committee recently issued a circular forbidding interference in the work of student enrollment and graduate assignments for colleges and secondary technical schools. The circular said: Under the guidance of the party committees at all levels and the supervision of the broad masses, the conditions of enrollment work and graduate assignments for colleges and intermediate technical schools are good on the whole and enormous results were scored in the past few years. Some cases of violations of the law and discipline were promptly exposed and handled. This year's enrollment work and graduate assignments for colleges and secondary technical schools is now in progress.

To prevent the unhealthy tendencies of practicing favoritism and resorting to deception and to enforce party discipline and state laws and insure the smooth progress of enrollment work and graduate assignments, the circular pointed out: 1. In connection with implementing the guiding principles for inner-party political life, the party organizations at all levels are required to make strenuous efforts to educate the broad masses of party members and cadres to observe the laws and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style in the course of carrying out the work of student enrollment and graduate assignments. Discipline inspection committees at all levels must work with the departments concerned to seriously supervise and examine the work of student enrollment and graduate assignment.

2. When carrying out the work of student enrollment and graduate assignments, all party members and cadres at all levels, especially leading cadres, must be examples in observing party discipline and state laws, and implement the guiding principles. They are strictly forbidden to take advantage of their powers to get in by the back door and establish relationships for the purpose of seeking preferential treatment for their children, relatives and friends in matters regarding student enrollment and graduate assignments. They must firmly oppose and resist unhealthy tendencies.

3. All persons who take part in enrollment work, including members of the recruitment boards of the colleges and schools and the cadres and medical

doctors who are responsible for selecting successful candidates and other candidates on the reserve list, must adhere to principle. They must handle every link of enrollment work in strict accordance with the State Council's relevant policy and regulations. Under no circumstances are they allowed to practice favoritism and resort to deception. Comrades responsible for graduate assignments should also adhere to principle, selflessly and strictly act according to the regulations set forth by the State Council and firmly overcome the intervention coming from all directions.

4. Serious attention should be paid to handling letters from the masses and receiving visitors who expose favoritism and deception in the work of student enrollment and graduate assignments. Those who adhere to principle and fight against unhealthy tendencies in the work of student enrollment and graduate assignments should be supported, commended and protected. No matter who they are, those who take advantage of their powers to practice favoritism and resort to deception and interfere with the work of student enrollment and graduate assignments should be investigated and dealt with seriously. Those who commit serious offenses should be punished according to party discipline.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

AMERICAN LINGUISTS IN JILIN--A five-member scientific and technological English language teachers group from the University of Minnesota arrived at Jilin Industrial College 20 June to conduct a short-term seminar in scientific and technological English as part of the academic exchange program between the two schools. The seminar will emphasize the characteristics of scientific and technological English and introduce teaching methods for such instruction. Forty scientific and technological English teachers from 14 schools in various parts of the country will attend. Prior to the seminar, Xiang Na, vice minister of agricultural machinery, hosted a banquet for all members of the visiting group. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jun 80]

GANSU COLLEGE GRADUATES--Some 1,700 college graduates are waiting to be assigned jobs in Gansu Province. Most of them graduated from 2-year or 3-year teachers' training schools. A few graduated from medical colleges. They are the first group of students admitted to colleges through entrance examinations following the smashing of the gang of four. They will be assigned work at middle schools, professional schools run by industrial and mining establishments and medical units at and below county level or in minority areas. According to the state's plan, seven graduates of teachers' training schools will be assigned to teach in Xizang. [SK080908 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 5 Jul 80]

HEILONGJIANG COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION--The Heilongjiang provincial student enrollment committee for institutions of higher learning recently issued a circular urging the departments concerned to take good care of the applicants who have come for college entrance examinations from various localities in the province. According to the circular, boarding and lodging should be provided to the applicants as required, and there should be medical facilities in case they might get ill during the examination period. Additionally the circular states that the applicants' transportation problem should be given attention. [SK071114 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jul 80]

LIAONING HIGHER EDUCATION--The Liaoning provincial higher education bureau is consulting with the departments concerned for providing young people with

more opportunities to study. One of the methods contemplated is for various universities to run special study classes for young people with students to be selected from among those who have failed to pass the regular entrance examinations. Another method is for factories and other enterprises to set up workers universities. Young people can apply for admission to these universities with the understanding that, after graduation, they should work for the factories or enterprises concerned. A third method is that the universities should encourage commuting, wherever possible, so as to accommodate more students. [SK071114 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 3 Jul 80]

QINGHAI ENTRANCE EXAMINATION--All preparations for the unified entrance examination for higher educational institutions and secondary vocational schools are completed in Qinghai Province. Some 57,300 students applied. The examination is to be taken on 7 July and 12 July. Students using minority languages will participate in the examination to be held 10 July. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jul 80]

LETTER ON STUDY PROBLEM--RENMIN RIBAO on 28 June carries a letter from (Shi Fengshou), a student at the Chinese Scientific and Technological University. In his letter, (Shi) requests an opportunity and environment to display his talents. Comrade (Shi) has been engaged in research on a high-speed computation method. Some 20 million copies of his book on the method have been printed and distributed both at home and abroad. It has evoked a fairly great response in Japan, the United States, Belgium and other countries. In the letter, (Shi) says: I am still studying at the Chinese Scientific and Technological University in Anhui Province. Out of his own accord, Prof (Wang Shoujie) of the Semiconductor Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences asked me to be his student. However, this is being obstructed by some people at the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the bureau of education. In this case, Comrade Fang Yi instructed in a memorandum: It is impermissible to take such an irresponsible attitude toward a comrade who has made great contributions. I think that it was good for Comrade (Wang Shoujie) to accept him as a student. But later, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the bureau of education still refused to carry out the instructions on the grounds that there were discrepancies with the rules and regulations. Now I have no suitable unit to work for. If this continues for long, all my talents will be wasted. [Text] [OW280907 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 27 Jun 80]

GUIZHOU EDUCATION CONFERENCE--The Guizhou conference on educating party members was held from 20 to 26 June in Guiyang. The participants pointed out that strengthening the ideological and political education of party members is of extremely important significance. In educating party members, it is necessary to strengthen and improve party leadership, enhance the fighting ability of the party, link with the ideological situation of the party members in the province, effectively conduct rectification and do a good job of party discipline and party work style. In cultivating rural party members, it is necessary to make overall plans, make full arrangements

and train them in separate groups on a rotational basis. It is also necessary to rotationally train all party members this year. Strengthening education for party members is a major issue of the party's ideological building, the organization and propaganda departments at all levels and party schools must grasp this as a periodic task. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 28 Jun 80]

JILIN CADRE TRAINING COURSE--The second training course for organizational work cadres, sponsored by the party school of the Jilin provincial CCP Committee opened its new school term on 5 July. Attending this training course are secretaries of enterprises and establishments and directors of organizational departments from such units as industry and communications, agriculture and forestry and culture and education. Chen Hong, Standing Committee member of the Jilin provincial CCP Committee, director of the organizational department of provincial CCP Committee and vice principal of the provincial party school, attended and spoke at the opening ceremony of the new term. Comrade Chen Hong called on all students to study the draft of the revised party constitution and the guiding principles well so as to increase the fighting capability of the party. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jul 80]

LIAONING BIRTH CONTROL--During the January-May period, Liaoning Province's population birthrate was 5.82 per thousand, 1.2 per thousand lower than in the corresponding 1979 period. The population growth rate was 3.2 per thousand, 1.6 per thousand lower than in the corresponding 1979 period. If party committees at all levels continue to pay close attention to birth control work, the province has a very good chance of lowering its population growth rate to 9 per thousand by the end of 1980. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jul 80]

YUNNAN PLANNED PARENTHOOD--A short Yunnan radio commentary revealed that the planned parenthood work in Yunnan is still behind other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. It pointed out that the current main problem is that there are too many backward areas and the rate of having three children per couple is high. The development is also uneven. From 1958 to 1978, the average rate of population increase each year was 0.024, while the increase in the output of grain was only 1.9 percent, thereby seriously affecting the four modernizations in the province and the level of the people's material and cultural living. This must arouse the serious attention of the leading party and government organs at all levels and the rural cadres and masses. The party committees at all levels must include planned parenthood work in their daily agenda. [HK081018 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jul 80]

TIANJIN ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS--Tianjin, 7 Jul--Twelve teachers and staff members who do not have academic degrees have been honoured by the Tianjin Textile Engineering Institute with the titles of associate professor, lecturer or engineer for their attainments in teaching and scientific research. Similar titles are being conferred in other parts of China as a new measure

to make full use of intellectuals. Yan Baoji, deputy head of the mathematics teaching group of the Tianjin institute, has been named associate professor. He was once a primary school teacher and then a worker in a textile factory. Since 1958 he has taught mathematics, while continuing his own studies. Cai Qimao, one of the new lecturers, was a middle school graduate. He went on to graduate from a sparetime college. He is an excellent teacher and researcher. Cai Qimao has now been sent abroad for advanced study. One of the newly appointed engineers, Zan Dezhi, is an office worker whose educational training ended at primary school. He works now on fairly complex designs for building construction after graduating from a sparetime building engineering college not long ago. [OW080429 Beijing XINHUA in English 0220 GMT 7 Jul 80]

WUHAN FORUM ON TRAINING--In accordance with the guidelines of the CCP secretariat's forum on educational work, some professors and experts of institutes of higher learning in Wuhan held a forum at Donghu on 4 and 5 July. They focused their discussion on the training of capable people for the four modernizations. Chen Pixian, first secretary of the Hubei Provincial Party Committee; Han Ningfu, provincial governor; Li Wei, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; and Li Fuquan, vice governor, had a cordial conversation with the participants. Comrade Chen Pixian told the professors and experts: You are specialists in educational work. You have acquired a common language through discussions on educational work in this forum. Please express your valuable opinions. [Excerpt] [HK071015 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jul 80]

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